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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

General Observance of the Nation's Great Holiday.

How We "Celebrated" in the Metropolis.

Grand Parade of the Military and Review by Gen. McDowell

PROCEEDINGS AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Fireworks, the Excursions, the Music and the Noise.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

The President's Celebration at Woodstock, Conn.

The day of national jubilation was "ushered in" with a sky of promise. Though the atmosphere of the previous day, following the recent scorching period, was like a cold plunge after a Turkish bath, it had done little to chill the ardor of the enthusiastic youth, whose eager thoughts were on Chinese crackers and liliputian bomb-shells, and the glorious impunity of letting them snap and fiz and explode, all day long, without keeping an eye out for the policemen coming round the corner. Long before the sober-sided citizen had thought of relinquishing his night-cap, he was startled from his unpatriotic slumbers by a perfect pandemonium of jubilant sounds. The rattle of drums boldly defiant of any tune or any time but the Fourth of July, the blare of unmelodious fish-horns, and the multitudinous explosions of peaceful powder, proclaimed that the great birthday of the nation had come. The sky was overcast, but there was no threat of storm, and so long as there was nothing in the weather to render the garb of holiday uncomfortable, or powder an explosive, no one cared to complain of the venerable clerk who is stationed up in the clouds. For an hour or two the restless juveniles had the celebration all to themselves, but before the sun was fairly up there was a stir at the armories, and the trim battalions formed, with their gayest uniforms, and their brightest weapons, for a grand parade in honor of the occasion. Flags were run up on all the public buildings, and every private citizen who could sport a piece of bunting, set it fluttering in the balmy atmosphere, and when the day was fairly started on its triumphant way, the City wore a jaunty holiday appearance. Shop blinds were not taken down, and the bolts and locks of the stores and banks remained undisturbed even in this restless Metropolis. Everybody was in the streets and bent on a day of pleasure. The public conveyances were decked with streamers; excursion boats, with colors flying, made ready to carry all comers to the scores of parks and picnic grounds which lie about the City, or over the gleaming waters of the bay or the rivers. Some set forth for these pleasure haunts, some sauntered along the noisy streets, each one in his several way determined to enjoy this respite from toil and take some little share in the general rejoicing. A few infatuated beings winded their way to Tammany Hall, leaving the most delightful, breezy day ever vouchsafed to mortals out of doors in the month of July to listen to political harangues, where the virtues of the fathers were glorified and the greatness of the country celebrated by savage onslaughts on the Government and the Administration. This, however, was an insignificant part of the day's proceedings, and the multitude preferred their picnics, their pleasure trips, their rambles about town or the boyish amusements of their paper pyrotechnics. All day a spirit of hilarity prevailed, and the air was noisy with its harmless demonstrations. Of course, some forgot the manliness which the day should inspire and even the boyishness which it justifies, in the excesses ever attending a holiday so free from restraints. But "let Hercules do what he may the cat will mew, the dog will have his day;" and there is no reason why respectable people should not have their innocent enjoyments because some do not even know what enjoyment is. With most it was a day of "unrestrained pleasure free."

> "And young and old went forth to play
> On a sunshine holiday,
> Till the livelong daylight failed."

And then eager crowds hastened to the public squares where there were to be music and fireworks. Here, appropriately enough, the festivities wound up with a grand display of pyrotechnics. The great symbolic pieces were let off. The temple of liberty sprang out with fiery columns on its flimsy background of boards and slats.

Gen. Washington was enveloped in a new glory, mounted on a steed more fier than ever trod the plains. The ship and the locomotive were apotheosized amid a halo of burnt powder, and the soldiers of liberty and the American eagle appeared for a moment before the astonished gazers and then faded into thin air and a few charred sticks. Finally, the whole thing blew up in a shower of rockets, a general glare of Bengal lights and revolving colors, forming a grand transformation scene, surpassed by few and equal to none. The curtain of night came down and the City slept once more.

Valete et plaudite.

The Military Parade—A Fine Display.

Agreeably to orders issued by Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, and his subordinate brigade commanders, the entire First Division National Guard, paraded yesterday morning, in honor of the day. The programme of arrangements was a good one, but for the first time since Gen. Shaler assumed command of the division, the movements of the several regiments were not as prompt as they should have been. The regimental commanders had directed their men to report at the armories at 6 o'clock, or a few minutes before, in order that the commands might reach the brigade rendezvous by 7 o'clock; hence it was that the members were compelled to be early risers.

The orders for the parade had announced that the troops should be assembled in line as follows: The First Brigade, consisting of the First, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth Regiments, under command of Gen. Wm. Ward, on Broadway, west side, with left resting on Fourteenth-street. The Second Brigade, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, on the south side of Fourteenth-street and west side of Fifth-avenue, with right resting on University-place. The Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, on west side of Fifth-avenue, with right resting on the Second Brigade. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Brooke Postley, on the left of the Third Brigade. These orders were carried out in good shape, though the regiments were not as prompt in their arrival as they should have been, and the division was not ready for review until near 8 o'clock, those regiments which were the first to arrive, being much fatigued by the time wasted in waiting for the delinquent commands. The line of troops, when formed, extended from Astor-place up Broadway, through Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue up to Twenty-ninth-street, thus making the route of review a very long one.

At 8 o'clock the guns of the section of artillery detailed from Capt. Le Moyne's battery, at Union-square, announced the arrival of Major-Gen. Irwin M. McDowell, commanding the regular forces in the harbor and neighboring forts, he having been invited by Major-Gen. Shaler to review the division in due form. Gen. McDowell was attended by two of his staff, and was met in the square by the division commander and his full staff. As soon as the necessary courtesies were exchanged between the Generals, the review commenced in regular form. The scene as Gen. McDowell and staff, accompanied by Gen. Shaler and staff, cantered down the line, and received the salutes from the individual commands, was an exhilarating one. The roll of the drums, the crash and swell of the different bands, as the brilliant cortége proceeded over the route of review, and the hoarse commands of the Brigadiers and Colonels, followed by the rattle of arms as the regiments came to the "present," gave the spectators an idea of the pomp and circumstance attending military movements, and revived in the minds of those who had worn the "blue" in active service, the memory of the scenes in camp and on the battle-field. The review in line being concluded, Gen. McDowell proceeded to the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, at which point he was to receive the marching salute, Gen. Shaler and his staff galloping down town to the head of the moving column to escort it over the prescribed line of march. Having fairly got into motion the division proceeded in regular order down Broadway to Great Jones-street, through Great Jones-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the point of review. The command made a brilliant appearance as a whole, and the men marched very well considering the slippery condition of the pavements, and the presence of railroad tracks over a greater portion of the route, and the parade may be fairly considered a very successful one. We present a brief account of the numbers and appearance of the individual commands. The First Regiment, under Col. Perley, paraded in eight companies of eleven files each, and had a soldierly appearance, despite their mixed uniform, which is neither chasseur nor zouave, but a little of both. The Twelfth, under Col. Ward, in ten commands of twelve files each, made its first appearance in the neat and handsome full dress uniform recently adopted by the members. The new uniform wholly changes the appearance of the Twelfth, so that many did not recognize it. The Twenty-second, under Lieut.-Col. Camp, paraded in excellent shape, with six companies of twenty files each, the appearance of the regiment being greatly improved by the consolidation. The band and drum corps appeared in their new uniforms. The Sixty-ninth appeared in good style with ten companies of fifteen files each, and is evidently improving in condition. The Seventy-first Regiment, under Col. Rockafeller paraded with nine commands of ten files each. The drum corps appeared in their new scarlet uniforms. The Seventy-ninth Regiment had not received all of their full-dress uniform, the fact disarming criticism in view of the splendid reputation achieved by the regiment during the war. The "Highlanders" made a soldierly appearance despite these drawbacks, having nine companies of ten files each. The Fifth, under Brig.-Gen. Bendix, made its usual strong appearance, with ten companies of fifteen files each. The Drum-Major had his corps in front of the band, contrary to orders, though he very deftly remedied the error just before reaching the reviewing stand. The Sixth paraded in eight companies of thirteen files each, and made a good show, the uniforms being in excellent shape. A Lieutenant of the second company disgraced himself in Fourth-avenue, by leaving the ranks to take a pull of a friend's brandy flask. The Eleventh Regiment had ten companies of fifteen files each, and appeared to excellent advantage, as is usual with this favorite organization. The Drum-Major of this regiment also had his drummers out of place, and failed to heed the orders of the Lieutenant-Colonel to make the change before passing in review. The Eighty-fourth, under Col. Conkling, paraded with eight companies of twelve files, the appearance of the regiment being, we are constrained to say, very shabby and slovenly. The discipline of the command seems to be lax, and the men drop in and out of the ranks seemingly at will. A change in the Drum-Major would be beneficial. The Ninety-sixth had nine commands, of fourteen files each, and made a capital appearance. The Seventh Regiment, under Col. Clark, paraded with slim ranks, there being ten companies of sixteen files front, though the appearance of the command was all that could be desired. The deliberation of the officers in preparing for the marching salute was commendable, as it carried the battalion past the reviewing officer in splendid shape. The Eighth, under Col. Scott, disappointed its friends by appearing in the old fatigue uniform, though the regiment made a good show with ten companies of ten files. The Ninth, under Lieut.-Col. Braine, surprised the spectators by its full ranks and improved appearance, there being ten companies with no less than twenty files each, making it the strongest regiment on parade. The new Drum-Major made his first appearance, though the drum corps is not yet complete. The Thirty-seventh, under Col. Freeborn, paraded with five companies of twelve files, and the appearance of the regiment was an exceedingly poor one. The Fifty-fifth, under Col. Allen, appeared in nine companies of fourteen files, and had an excellent look. The drum corps is a very fine one. We miss the vivandiere, however, as well as the peculiarly French style this regiment had before the change of dress. The cavalry, under Gen. Postly were in tolerable shape. The artillery made a good appearance. As soon as the several brigades had marched past the reviewing officers, they were disbanded on the march, and the different regiments proceeded to their armories and were dismissed. Despite the delays attending the assembling of the troops, the entire review was over by 10 o'clock, and the greater part of the men released from duty, all glad enough to escape from the further heat of the day. The review was a success, and creditable to the division.

Trinity Chimes.

Punctually, according to the announcement, Mr. James E. Ayliffe, the well-known artist of Trinity Church, caused those bells in the old steeple to send forth their rich melody. The air was light and pure, and the music from the bells in the tower never seemed sweeter or clearer. At early morning, and again at noon, the following national and other airs were played, to the great delight of all who were within hearing distance:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. The Land of Promise.
5. Home, Sweet Home.
6. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
7. Bluebells of Scotland.
8. Bould Soger Boy.
9. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
10. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
11. What Fairy-like Music.
12. Hungarian Waltz.
13. See the Conquering Hero Comes.
14. Red, White and Blue.
15. Yankee Doodle.

We have occasion to know of several families who traveled, some five, and others seven and even eight miles, for the sole purpose of listening to the melodies which came from those bells. Some of these people, it is true, were brought up in English towns, where a chime of bells is no unusual thing. They had never heard the bells of Trinity, and hence they left their homes before the dawn to hear something which would remind them of their early days in Old England. All expressed much satisfaction at what they heard. One enthusiast declared that nothing so good was ever heard on English soil as the "Bould Sojer Boy." The cheering on the street after the playing of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and the "Red, White and Blue," was loud and prolonged.

The Celebration at Tammany Hall—Reading of the Declaration of Independence—Speeches by Hon. Eugene Casserly, Hon. S. S. Cox, and Others—Poem by Hon. John G. Saxe.

Tammany Hall was crowded, yesterday, by an audience assembled to listen to the speeches of prominent Democrats who were announced to be present. Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Grand Sachem, presided, and opened the proceedings with a few remarks, in which he said that he hoped that the words which would be spoken today would sink deep into the hearts of the audience and bear good fruit in the future.

A song—"The Standard of Freedom"—was then sung by Mr. Wm. H. Davis, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Edmond Randolph Robinson, a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, and a son-in-law of Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria.

ADDRESS OF HON. EUGENE CASSERLY.

Hon. Eugene Casserly was then introduced by Grand Sachem Tweed as a native of this State and the Senator from the State of California. He was received with enthusiastic cheering, and said, in substance, that the assemblage before him were met to commemorate the glorious anniversary of American independence under circumstances of grave importance, and to renew our vows to the Constitution. This is a day for retrospection of the past, grave consideration of the present, and a glance into the future. There is no hall more proper for this meeting than that of the brethren of St. Tammany. Your City and State have had an honorable record from the revolutionary contest down to the present time. Arduous duties since I have first heard of your request for me to come here, have prevented me from giving the subject that consideration which I would have been glad to do. I therefore ask your indulgence while I give you some facts from the history of this great State. New-York has always stood firm against usurpations, and in the cause of the ancient Democracy of the country. When we meet on such an auspicious day as this, little do we think of the trials of those great and good men who first put their hands to the great work of the Revolution. Then there were men who were lukewarm, as there are at the present time. It needed some man to take the lead. New-York was not then the greatest State in the Union. Her geographical position was such that she could prevent a union if she had chosen. If she remained out, a foreign territory would be interposed between the East and the South. Her position was also greatly exposed to foreign assault. She was devoted to commerce, and she knew that if she entered the contest it would result in the blockade of her ports and ruin to her mercantile enterprises. She was also assailed on the Canadian border, and her situation was therefore very critical. The British were then in Boston, and the Federal troops were passing through the City almost constantly. There were also conspirators in the City, and a plot was formed to sieze the person of Washington, who was then in this City.

The speaker here gave a sketch of the early military carreer of Alexander Hamilton, who, owing to the patronage of Gen. Greene, was given a prominence in the war for American liberties. Continuing, the speaker said that New-York, notwithstanding the loss she was about to sustain, joined her fortunes to those of the Union. There never was any want of patriotism in New-York then or at any other time; there never was an hour in the darkest of their hours when she was not ready to sacrifice her City if it became necessary to sustain the great cause. She was also ready in the late war of the rebellion to sacrifice anything for the cause of the Union. The Declaration of Independence was agreed to on the 4th of July, and on the 9th was read by Washington to the troops on the Battery, where it was received with the wildest enthusiasm. After listening to it, the soldiers adjourned to Bowling-green, where there was a statue of George III., the tyrant. [Hisses for George.] The statue was torn down, cut in pieces and run into bullets. [Cheers.] New-York and Virginia claimed the right to vast landed estates. Virginia refused peremptorily in Congress to give up her share. New-York, on the contrary, through her Legislature, promptly surrendered all her public lands for the benefit of all the States of the Union. Virginia then reconsidered her action and agreed to the terms. Thus something is due to the State of New-York. She might have stood upon the rights she had acquired from the King of England, but she did not. She laid her parchments upon the altar of liberty, and they were consumed in the holy fire—thus passed away all obstacles to the Union. New-York took the first steps toward the formation of a Constitution of the United States, but at the Convention which met to reorganize the Constitution, the plan presented by Massachusetts was followed. The plan of New-York was the best, and has since been so declared. In the Presidential election of 1801, the Federal and Democratic Parties were pitted against each other. The Administration of Adams had made itself odious by the Alien and Sedition laws. In that contest it was the vote of New-York which decided the election in favor of the Democratic Party, and this Tammany Society organized this victory. In the War of 1812 the navies of England rode triumphant over the seas; commerce was prostrated. There were rich and powerful States which in that hour of peril were not loyal to the Union. There were plans discussed which, if adopted, would have led directly to secession. Daniel D. Tompkins, then Governor of this State, came to New-York and asked for aid to raise militia, and obtained what he wanted. That act saved the Republic in her hour of trial and enabled her to come out of the struggle victorious. In the late rebellion New-York was not wanting when the crisis came. At the great meeting in Union-square the die was cast. Other cities and States might act as they chose after that; when New-York moved she moved the continent. To New-York, then, belongs the credit of taking the initiative in that struggle. The speaker said he would not refer to the events of the war. He wished that they might be sunk out of memory, and hoped that what may be remembered in honor and affection be remembered, and all else be buried in oblivion. When the war ended the South was in such a condition as to excite the commisseration of the sternest foe. The Republican Party might then have built up an organization at the South which would have done credit to it. But instead they put the brand of disfranchisement upon them, and the result we see today. We might have been vanquished in that contest and not them. What would we have said if the terms we have forced upon them were forced upon us? If they had said, Take your Sherman, Farragut, McClellan, [loud and repeated cheering,] and put upon them the brand of disfranchisement, we would have replied with an emphatic, No! The speaker honored the South for refusing to assent to the terms which were offered them. The Republicans claim that the Southerners are more disloyal now than they were when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. If this is so, whose fault is it? But it is not so. They may be discontented, but they have reason to be so. These Radical friends of ours curse the South every morning and evening at their prayers, and because the Southerners cling to a party which does not revile them, they are called disloyal. The Radicals have not given the South a secure State government, but have been "dealing" with it State by State. The clause of the Constitution which permits a reconstruction of the Southern States will enable Congress at its pleasure to "deal" with the State of New-York. I have heard the threat made with ominous significance. [Cries of "Let 'em come; God help them if they do."] The speaker remarked that he hoped that the result of the election soon to come off would give the Radicals such a blow as that they would not have a stomach for any such course. The Radicals have passed enactments under which they propose to regulate your elections by the military. They provide for Circuit Court Commissioners, with power to appoint bailiffs without number, who in turn have power to call out the army and navy of the United States to enforce any order they may issue. If a drunken brawler assaults and drives from the polls a colored man, the bailiff can order out the military and take possession of the polls. You may think this incredible, but it is nevertheless true. The speaker, in conclusion, referred to the bills in Congress providing for the regulation of the Naturalization laws. The operation of those bills is to make every man who applies for naturalization appear as a criminal from first to last. These bills are not passed yet, and they may not be. The speaker asserted that there was a grave responsibility resting on the Democracy, and it should be met promptly. In reference to the coolie immigration, he said that this competition of the degraded and debased labor of Asia was ruinous to the working men of the country. He knew of no right which was so sacred as the right of a working man to earn his wages without undue interference. The Radicals have a tariff and tax system which is in every line dripping with the blood of working men. And now they propose to pour into this land a horde of Asiatics, who will take the bread out of the mouths of the working men, and send their families to the poorhouse. The speaker said he looked to the working men to preserve the liberties of the country, and not to capitalists. This is a battle which laborers have to fight for themselves, and not trust to any political party to fight it for them. He had no fears for the course of the Democratic Party in this matter. There was but one party which was free from the thralls of capital, which could take the proper stand in this matter, and that was the Democratic.

The speaker was loudly cheered on closing, and after music by the band, Hon. Andrew J. Garvey, acting Grand Sachem in the temporary absence of Hon. William M. Tweed, introduced John G. Saxe, of Vermont, who read a humorous poem, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The poem is as follows:

POEM BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"OLD TAMMANY."

'Tis the voice of the croaker—I hear him complain,
"Those Tammany boys—they are at it again!
Why keep such a feast in a partisan way?
'Independence,' I'm sure, is a National Day!"
So it is, God be praised—and that is just why
We Democrats honor the "Fourth of July!"
Were it anything other, or smaller, I own
We'd all be contented to let it alone,
Or leave it to men—to a party (I'll say)
Accustomed to think in a narrower way;
A party peculiarly fitted to shine
(With a rather "blue light") in a different line,
Whose leaders, for instance, (I won't call them knaves.)
Being partial to soldiers—when cold in their graves!—
Appointed a day (be it tenderly said)
For crowning with flowers the patriot dead.
"Flowers, flowers for our heroes!" (the honor comes late,
But who can control the caprices of Fate?)
"Flowers, flowers for the soldier!" the demagogues cry,
(While weeping a tear that is "all in your eye!")
"One day for the heroes, to memory dear!"
Whom living, they robbed all the days in the year.

And still at the Capital, mark how they treat
The soldier, too noble to cringe at the feet
Of the Dons who determine a General's merit,
By the gauge—nothing else—of his partisan spirit,
Mere fealty to party they reckon much higher
Than service to country; and so they inquire
If he's fluent of speech in the Radical cant!
And "what has he done, now, for Gen. Grant?"
"Don't tell us," they cry, "of his honors and scars,
But what is the brand of his vote—and cigars?"
"A hit at the Magistrate!" some one exclaims;
Well, I shan't abuse him by calling him names;
I honor his office, and let us reflect,
The head of the nation demands some respect;
I do not forget he's our President—placed
In the chair that a Jackson and Jefferson graced.
Let us recollect that 'till he's laid on the shelf,
However he seems to forget it himself.
And as to abuse, with the worst I could say,
By giving my genius the liveliest play,
I never could hope to accomplish that end
Half so well as I heard a Republican friend,
Who having, unwisely, forgot to subscribe;
Or being, unluckily, not of the tribe
Presidential, or Dent-al, as certainly failed
Of the office he sought, and therefore assailed
The man in such language as passes belief,
That one could employ in denouncing his chief,
He said: As I heard it, so you will receive it;
Pray do not imagine I think you'll believe it!
We said, in such bitter, extravagant speech,
As simple hyperbole never could reach,
Pronounced in a manner uncomfortably hearty,
That the fellow "disgraced the Republican Party!"
Apropos of the party of which I've made mention,
Suppose I should give it some further attention!
It has very few friends, and while I am "in,"
I own a temptation to "hit it agin!"
A party which bases, with singular ease,
Immoral proceedings on "moral ideas;"
Denounces small rogues who are "caught in the fact,"
But favors the big ones, or holds them intact;
Like the land-stealing rascals and similar jobbers,
Meek-faced, parliamentary "Radical" robbers,
Who hasten to place on the visible hand
That deals in cadetships, an infamous brand,
While their own, at the moment, grown bolder and bolder,
Are plunged in the Treasury up to the shoulder!

Success to "Old Tammany!" long may she stand
The bulwark of freedom and pride of the land!
What parties and factions, of transient renown,
In her century's life, have come up—and gone down!
While she, looking on, in her vigilant way,
Poked her fun at the farce, or her hand in the fray;
And still, to her honor, whatever the fight,
Had a word and a blow in defense of the right!
She hailed the first triumph of Liberty's cause,
And her motto today is "The Union and Laws!"
She stood by the flag when Old England once more,
Unschooled by disaster, invaded our shore,
And got the old lesson repeated so plain,
She scarcely will need to be taught it again!

And when it befel that the tottering State,
For the wind of dissension that faction and hate
Through the length of the land had been sowing afar,
Was reaping the whirlwind of treason and war,
Still true to the Union, see Tammany stand!
With the "Old Starry Banner" still firm in her hand,
While foes at the south would the Union divide,
And fools in the North were for "letting it slide!"

"Success to Old Tammany!" therefore, I say;
(How sweetly she smiles on this festival day!)
In health, strength and beauty, long, long may she stand
The bulwark of Freedom, the pride of the land!

The Chairman then introduced Hon. S. S. Cox, of this City, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. S. S. COX.

Within the shadow of Tammany, and at its old altar, we meet to dedicate ourselves anew to the Republic. There are hallowed associations here, which give significance to the motto: Pulchrum est bene facere reipublicae, etiam bene decere haud absurdum est. Already our people are anticipating the celebration of the hundredth year of our Republic. The very fact of its continuance amid the wonderful changes of the century, is a eulogy upon those who have said and done well for its existence. It has withstood the shock of time and the storms of civil conflict, for its foundations were well laid. I rejoice with those who rejoice over this triumph of the Republic. Nor will I chant jeremiads of boding about our future fate. Fresh from the national arena, with my mind amazed and depressed at the imminency of our perils and the encroachments of power. I will still believe in the Republic! The excesses of power have at last aroused the people. From the golden gate, whose silver-tongued orator has spoken to us to-day, to this metropolis of a continent, come notes of awakening and glad tidings of salvation. Our tarnished credit, fame and dignity will be rescued from the spoiler and the oppressor. New-York leads the van in the conflict, for she leads the battalions of Democracy! But this struggle for our rescue is not a mere holiday muster. It is no light skirmish, to meet and overwhelm a party, which, by its mercenaries, collects and spends four hundred millions a year! We must omit no vigilence or skill, when to this long purse of the enemy is added the fear of his exposure for ten years of rapacity and misrule. We must watch each movement of the Radical janizaries which have seized the powers of the State, and by arbitrary methods turn the very engines of our freedom aggressively upon the States and the people. Montesquieu says that as in Democracies the people seem to act most as they please, "this sort of government has been deemed most free; and the power of the people has been confounded with their freedom." It is true. We may have the temple of freedom, while the spirit is absent from the shrine; or, if present, in the form of a deformed and degrading image. It is true that while the greater sovereignty has enjoyed all lesser sovereignties, the Republic still exists. The beautiful evangel of liberty taught by the father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, has been so tortured in its text and misapplied in the commentary, that it reads, under Radical light, more like the mummeries of some unearthly craft, than the pure, simple, well-ordered system of restraint and moderation embodied in the local Governments and Federal Constitution of the United States! Usurpation and violence, unfraternity and proscription, have mutilated our system. The present Administration, in its treatment of the South, has not exhibited a single element of charity or brotherhood. The only code of amnesty, five years after the end of strife, proposed by a Radical leader, has in it so many exceptions that they outweigh the little modicum of grace in the first section of his bill of hate. Not only are States held in terror and in thrall by the majority of an omnipotent Congress, but that body is now engaged in showing how in individual liberty it can set aside the bill of rights of the Federal Constitution. A Radical Congressman is thrashed at Richmond. The gentleman who thrashed him is an Irishman. It was not a breach of privilege, nor for words spoken in debate, nor had it any connection with Congressional duty, or quorum, but the Irishman having asked the man to drink, and having met with a rebuff, struck the Radical, whereat Congress is indignant and arrests the assailant. In a case which Judge Dowling would dispose of in ten minutes, the precious time of the American Congress is taken up, and a citizen is immured in a crypt of the Capitol, because of this assault. Not only is the right of trial by the jury of the vicinage violated, the right of habeas corpus disregarded, but the principle is sought to be established that a Congressman, if a Radical, is a privileged person, a sort of "holier than thou"—to be shielded from assault by the Federal power. The assault against the liberty of one is thus made an assault on the liberty of all. In the least as in the greatest affairs of Government, the Radical Party follow in peace the lessons of tyranny it practiced in war. Not satisfied with voting into Congress men never elected, but rejected by thousands of majority, that party would restrict suffrage to the white by laws which, like those of King George's time, impede naturalization. To make this more galling they connect it with the army and navy so as to affect election by force in certain cities, which, like New-York, have not been educated up to the Radical standard. Even in such matters as salaries, this Administration seems to delight in placing the military above the civil power. This is seen in the exorbitant salaries of the higher military and naval officers, as compared with the salaries of civilians and Judges. Emerson says that "we ride four times as fast as our fathers did; grind, weave, forge, plant, till and excavate better; and have better shoes, gloves, glasses, gimlets and newspapers." True; but we have not improved in the economies of our political life. Mr. Dawes proves it. He appealed to the President as the "polar star of economy;" and the result was a letter from the War Department read by Gen. Butler, assailing him for his efforts to reduce expenditures. He found five hundred supernumaries in the army, costing $1,250,000. We have excesses of expenditures over appropriations, and in one department there are sixteen hundred more men employed than the law authorizes. When attention is called to these damaging facts, it is said: "Oh! we are reducing the public debt $240,000,000 a year—$20,000,000 a month. They claim credit for so fleecing the people by excessive taxes, not only to fill their own pockets, but to pay off the debt besides. And when driven further for an excuse for the excesses of this over the previous administrations only a week ago, on the 21st of June, Mr. Dawes said that it was but fair to state that the Treasury estimated thirty-two millions of dollars by mistake. In other words, smuggling goes hand in hand with profligacy. When driven again and again in debate, they at last take refuge in saying, we will reduce taxation. But it is only pretense. The very bills for these purposes—like the tariff which passed the House—is an insidious robbery for a steel-patent monopoly and a Connecticut corset company. There will be no substantial, perhaps not even an ostensible reduction of taxation. All you eat, drink, wear and use is taxed to its utmost. The very flag you flaunt on this Fourth of July must pay one hundred per cent. to the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts. I have done my part, as have my Democratic colleagues, to reduce the tariff; and I have gone further and sought to abolish all income, stamps and gross receipt taxes, as I thought a frugal Government might be carried on for one hundred million dollars; to which add twenty-five millions for the principal and one hundred and twenty-five millions for the interest of the public debt, thus reducing the taxation one hundred million dollars. I have offered a bill to limit thus the expenses and to abolish the Internal Revenue system of spies, informers and inquisitors; and to remit what should be collected thus to the States for collection; thus decentralizing Federal power and abolishing a corrupt flock of greedy vampires. If the conspiracies of this Administration were confined to the tariff, bounties and land grants it would be tolerable, but we have other exhibitions of schemes and jobs. We have entered upon a new order of military diplomacy for commercial adventurers. The Executive, by his aid-de-camp, seeks to annex San Domingo. No matter for Cuba. Let her suffering patriots wrestle in vain. Hurrah for San Domingo! By secret treaty, this Executive agrees to work privately—*privately*—with Congressmen for the ratification of the San Domingo treaty! Was there ever such impeachable maladministration. Thanks to Charles Sumner, that scheme of fraud is defeated. It is time the people had something to say about treaties. The grandiose style in which we ushered Mr. Burlingame's treaty with China, has given us a pretty little labor question. The party of humanity have encouraged the Chinese to come; and before long it will naturalize them! The party of protection finds itself unable to protect labor against this advent of paganism. In other words, in fostering Chinese immigration, the Radicals have caught a Tartar! It is the old story. It is as old as the Pilgrim fathers. We know how Massachusetts instituted negro slavery.

History tells us that George Downing, first graduate of Harvard, wrote to Gov. Winthrop, urging a war with the Indians, as it would yield "a crop of red skins who may be exchanged with great profit for negro Moors to be slaves to us—a thing greatly to be desired, as one negro Moor can do the work of twenty Indians. Besides he can live also at a cost of half the less than a white Englishman." This is the Chinese question over again. It must be remembered that slavery is not a name only, but a fact. Involuntary servitude is the essence of slavery. Sampson's seventy-five Chinese are but the forerunners of the clouds yet to come out of Asia. In another century some N. E. Phillips will rise up and say: This immigration of Tartars is excusable, because our ancestors of the nineteenth century were no better than their ancestors of the seventeenth. The one confiscated the pelts, traps and wooden spoons of the Pequods—and the Pequods themselves, aye even sold the son of Phillip to the Bermudas for powder, wherewith to shoot the father; while the later century made prices so high by outrageous tariffs, that all production became dear and wages high, and Chinese had to be brought to teach the artisans not to strike, but to submit. So that, whether we look to foreign or domestic affairs—whether to the protection we should give our citizens in Britain or in Cuba, or to the protection we owe the shoemaker or miner—the Radical Party has become destructive of the end of good government. The Democracy demand peace among the States, order among the people, and economy in the Administration. Secure these, and credit lifts up its head proudly! bondholder, plowholder, tax-payer and tax-gatherer—all receive justice. Currency becomes as good as coin; public credit restores prosperity and gold and silver. No one then can traffic in our credit for private gain. As Gov. Seymour once said: "Democratic faith seeks to level up. It means that coin shall ring again on the counter of the tradesman, glitter in the palm of labor and gladden the heart of the wounded soldier." Honor, peace and welfare—these will come with the end of proscription against the European emigrant and the Southern citizen. Our grass-grown shipyards will again echo to the sound of labor. Our docks will be crowded with cargoes from the furthest east and west. Bribery, fraud, scheming, bounties, &c., will become obsolete, as they were unknown under Democratic rule. The millions of acres of our domain will not be granted to grasping monopolies. The Union in its spirit, as in its form, will be restored. No power will be usurped which belongs to the States, and no land monopolized which belongs to the people. To bring about such an era is the Democratic aim. To bring about such changes we must cling to the ancient altars. Let us adjure each other not merely to speak, but to do well for the Republic. History tells us of an oath which rescued from tyranny the mountain Republic of Europe—Switzerland! Last year I visited that historic spot, where in low tones and earnest hand-pressures, the confederates of Swiss freedom met to consecrate themselves to their work. It was on the promontory of Grütli,—amid the majestic scenery of that land where grand mountains mirror themselves in splendid lakes. We swear exclaimed Furst, Stauffacher and Melchthal—extending their arms—we swear in the presence of God to live or die for our fellow-countrymen; to undertake and sustain all in common, neither to suffer injustice, nor commit injury; to respect rights of property, to do no violence to the imperial bailiffs, but to put an end to their tyranny. Tradition says that three springs gushed from the ground beneath their feet, and they flow on to this day, symbolic of pure and perfect freedom. Well might such a miracle follow an oath so full of gentleness and justice. Let us renew at this altar of St. Tammany, on this natal day of freedom, an oath to omit no exertion by deed or word—until the elemental spirit and beautiful form of our constitutional freedom is restored to the Republic, in that simple splendor and unassuming pomp which it wore when our Columbian Order was born.

After Mr. Cox's address the Chairman announced that letters had been received from several members of Congress, among whom were Hon. Messrs. Thurman, McCreery, Wood, Eldridge and Gov. English, of Connecticut, and Gov. Hoffman, of this State, who, it was expected, would be the next President of the United States.

Hon. James Brooks then made a few remarks, after which Mr. J. Hill sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the exercises were closed.

The Veterans of 1812.

The Veterans of 1812 met at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 1 P. M., yesterday, and partook of a dinner provided for them by their friends. About thirty of the veterans were present. During the last and present years, death has been busy among them, and several familiar faces were missing. Gen. Raymond, Col. Dally and Lieut.-Col. Phyfe were, however, on hand, and after partaking of a plain but substantial repast, drinking a few glasses of lager and smoking a pipe or two, the old soldiers dispersed. Many of them were so feeble that it was with difficulty they could reach the hall.

The Society of the Cincinnati—Election of Officers—Dinner at Delmonico's.

In pursuance of a general order, issued by Hon. Hamilton Fish, President, and signed by Wm. Irving Graham, Secretary, the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, held a meeting yesterday at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place. A special meeting of the Standing Committee, all the proceedings of which were private, was held at 11 A. M. At 12 o'clock the members met in the large hall and proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Hamilton Fish; Vice-President, Wm. S. Popham; Secretary, Wm. Irving Graham; Treasurer, Henry H. Ward; Assistant Treasurer, John Torry, M. D.; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.

Standing Committee—Pierre Van Cortlandt, William Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, William H. Crosby, S. C. Ellis, M. D., Marinus Willett, John W. Greaton, Alex. Hamilton, Jr.

Delegates to the General Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. S. Popham, Wm. Irving Graham, Henry H. Ward, Rev. Marinus Willet.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the Society during the preceding years, occupied the chair. The majority of those above-named, and also Gen. J. Watson Webb, Col. John Cochrane, and several members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, were present. Reports of the Standing Committee, and of the Secretary and Treasurer were read before the meeting, and duly filed. It is proper here to remark that upon its face, this organization seems to be one of the most close and exclusive character. Though its origin, aims, and objects have been at different times laid before the public through the columns of the Press, we may remark that it was started immediately after the close of the War of the Revolution. Gen. Washington was the first President of the Society, and continued in the office down to the day of his death. There was only one district at that time, but since then the Society has been divided so that each State has to some extent a separate and distinct organization. At the close of the War of the Revolution the Society was organized on the basis that all the officers of the American Army who survived, should be, as a matter of right, entitled to membership, and their descendants after them according to the laws of English primogeniture. Hence the Society has been perpetuated, and possibly may be continued for many years to come. They have certain rules in regard to pensioning the widows of deceased members which have been always carried out to the letter, and thus great good has been done. Recently, as we are informed, some widows have died who for many years past relied almost wholly upon the pensions granted by this Society for means to secure comfortable homes and subsistence when living, and respectable burials when dead. But, being a close and reticent society, the members of which do not like to let their left hands know what their right hands do, we were unable to ascertain any particulars in regard to their schemes of benevolence.

The meeting yesterday was purely of a business nature. Wm. H. Morris was admitted as a new member. After all was concluded, Rev. Dr. Hutton, the Chaplain, pronounced the benediction, and the members adjourned in a body to partake of a quiet dinner at Delmonico's.

The Day at Bellevue Hospital—Fire-Works—Speech Making—Dancing and a Good Time Generally.

Yesterday morning's sun dawned gloomily for the inmates of Bellevue Hospital. Before it had sank to rest behind the hills of New-Jersey, many weary hearts of those confined to their couches by misfortune and disease were made to pulsate anew with enjoyment by the rich treat that had been prepared for their especial benefit by Warden Brennan, who, at great expense and labor to himself, together with a few other warm-hearted individuals connected with the hospital, secured the means with which to accomplish their humane undertaking.

Upon the invitation of Warden Brennan, the full band of the First New-York Cavalry, accompanied by Col. Brinker and a detachment of the regiment, visited the hospital after the close of the parade, and regaled the invalids with the first installment of the programme prepared. All the patients that were able to walk the verandas were out, and those who were unable to leave their couches were brought up to the windows to listen to the music. Several sprightly airs were executed, at the close of which Warden Brennan stepped forth to the center balcony fronting the river, and thanked Col. Brinker and the band for their courtesy in the following manner:

"Col. Brinker and Gentlemen of the First New-York Cavalry: On behalf of the poor patients of this institution, I desire to return you my sincere thanks for this beautiful entertainment. At the same time, permit me to express the hope that each and all of you may enjoy many happy days, so that in some future period you may be able to administer another dose of the same agreeable medicine to those who are compelled by sickness or injuries to seek charity within our walls."

During the afternoon the second portion of the exercises were gone through with, which consisted of a sack-race along the gravel walk in the rear of the hospital. Two patients were detailed to perform this ludicrous task, which they did, amid the shouts of the assembled patients and prisoners sent there from the Blackwell's Island institutions. In the evening Scheble's full band was in attendance on the lawn, and discoursed music while the fire-works, which were many, varied and magnificent, were sent off. They included balloons, rockets, Roman candles, peacocks, and the "Sun of Glory." After this had been concluded, Col. Jas. R. O'Beirne addressed the assembled throng of patients in a pleasant manner. He was frequently cheered by his listeners.

The evening's exercises concluded with an old-fashioned "break-down" and cotillons on the lawn, in which all who were able participated, under the floor-managership of Warden Brennan.

The Concert at the Central Park.

All day yesterday the Central Park presented a scene of unusual gaiety and animation. Crowds of people sauntered through the shady lanes or rested on the welcome benches. The working man has but few holidays, and yesterday was his greatest. So, like a sensible man, he took himself and his family to the great "breathing spot" of the metropolis, and there old and young enjoyed the comforts of that beautiful spot. Some found relief in a row upon the lakes, others in the comfort of a cheap ride about the grounds. The old arsenal with its wild animals attracted great numbers, and so with walking, riding, rowing and sight seeing, all found something to do. As the day began to wane—and holidays always seem to come to an end quicker than any other days—the Mall became the centre of attraction, and here sweet strains of music from the Central Park Band delighted the crowd between the hours of 5 and 7. The following was the programme, a thoroughly popular one, and well-suited for the day and the audience:

PART I.	
1. "National Overture"	Grafulla
2. Grand March, "Le Prophete"	Meyerbeer
3. Air, "Thou Art so Near and Yet so Far"	Reichard
4. "Marseillaise," and "Partant pour la Syrie"	Grafulla
PART II.	
5. Yubel Overture, "America"	Von Weber
6. Selection, "Grand Duchesse"	Offenbach
7. Austrian and Russian National Anthems	Haydn
8. Selections, "Somnambula"	Bellini
PART III.	
9. "Red, White and Blue"	Grafulla
10. Overture, "Cheval de Bronze"	Auber
11. "Viva Italia" and "Irish Potpouri"	Moore
12. March, "Advance"	Bilse
Finale—"The Union."	

Fire-works and Music—An Unusually Brilliant Demonstration.

Thanks to the liberality of the Department of Public Parks, an elaborate display of fire-works took place last evening at the City Hall Park, Worth Monument, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris-square, Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifth-street, Kingsbridge road and One Hundred and Sixty-second-street. Large crowds were gathered at all these places, and a band of music at each locality added to the pleasures of the evening. Rockets shot heavenward and Roman candles discharged their harmless contents, while busy urchins startled the unwary with noisy fire-crackers. Besides bombs and mosaic batteries innumerable, with pyrotechnic imitations of an Indian Palmetto, Chinese Bower, Japanese Geory, Yew Tree, Star of America, Cascade, Polka Dance and Colored Battery, Tribute to Apollo, Scroll Quadrille, Saturn and his Satellites, Star of Independence, Persian Rose, Zania Peruvia, Fairies' Frolic, Sun-flower, Glory of Mexico, Grand Union Battery, Ispahan Rose, &c. An elaborate descriptive piece closed the evening's entertainment at each point. At the Worth Monument the grand finishing piece was a locomotive and train of cars; overhead, the words "Our Pioneer;" underneath, the words "The Iron Horse." Extending out on either side was the United States coat of arms, with the mottoes "1776" and "1870," terminating with a grand mosaic battery, filling the air with streams of fire, colored stars and spangles.

At Mount Morris-square the closing piece illustrated the United States coat of arms—this piece commenced with a splendid wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, mutating to the "American Coat of Arms," displaying the shield with the Stars and Stripes on each side in their appropriate colors, "Red, White and Blue." On each side were the figures of Liberty and Justice, and crowning the whole the American Eagle, holding in its taloons the Olive Branch of Peace. Underneath the motto "Union and Liberty," the whole terminating with a grand mosaic battery, maroons and explosions, filling the air with streamers, colored stars and spangles.

At Tompkins'-square the closing piece was the same as the one above, except that on the extreme right and left was a representation of a yacht race.

At One Hundred and Sixty-second-street the descriptive piece was a new one, entitled "Our Country's Pride." This beautiful piece represented "Washington, the Father of our Country," on horseback, on either side the figures of Liberty and Justice seated on the Rock of Ages; over the figure of Washington the mottoes "1776" and "1870," underneath the motto "Washington." The whole terminated with a grand explosion of batteries and maroons.

At One Hundred and Fifth-street, after the usual number of rockets, &c., there was exhibited in "living fire" a horse and wagon, with driver, underneath, the words "The Boulevard." Notwithstanding the evident fact that the horse was slowly being consumed by fire, Mr. Bergh did not put in an appearance.

The finest display of fireworks took place at the City Hall Park, and was one of the finest ever seen there. The Park was densely packed with those anxious to see, while a detachment of Police kept the crowd in order and prevented it from approaching too closely to the scene of action. The neighboring windows commanding a view of the *facade* of the City Hall were filled with curious spectators, while a band of music in the Park kept people good-humored, and well illustrated the difference between noise regulated and noise unregulated. What if the man with the big brass instrument did find a pack of fire-crackers going off in the open mouth of his instrument; what if the leader's pockets displayed an uncontrolable tendency to leave the main body of his coat, aided and abetted by the same explosive materials; what if the drum was deemed a proper place from which to set off "spin-wheels." What if the artist on the cymbals found "snakes" making merry with his tin pans, and the trombone performer discovered that a Roman candle was firmly wedged in his base instrument; was it not the people's holiday, the national jubilee, the "glorious Fourth?" Were they not employed by the City Government, the people's servants? Of course they were; and why should they complain or use words not to be found in Webster's Unabridged? Meanwhile "palmetto trees" have gone South; "Chinese bowers" have left for Massachusetts; the "Star of America" has vanished Westward; the "Cascade," borrowed for this occasion from Niagara, has returned homeward; the "colored battery" has wearied with dancing the "scroll quadrille," and, in company with "Saturn and his satellites," has gone to pay its "Tribute to Apollo," in the cloud regions above; the "Sunflower" and the "Persian Rose" have joined in the "Fairies' Frolic," and left for fairy-land, and with the "Grand Union Battery" singing "Glory to Mexico" to the tune of "Shoo, Fly!" is ushered in the closing, descriptive, final, stupendous pyrotechnic marvel known as the "Temple of Liberty." Briefly described, it may be said to commence with an octagonal wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, forming all the varied and beautiful changes of the kaleidoscope, mutating to the "Grand Temple of Liberty," composed of three arches. In the central arch, a "colossal statue of Washington," on either side the figures of Liberty and Justice, and underneath the words, "Washington, the Father of our Country." On the dome of each arch a beautiful "spread eagle," and on the top of each column the cap of Liberty. On each side, extending fifty feet, the coats of arms of the State and City, all in appropriate colors, with the mottoes "Excelsior" and "Welcome All," concluding with a grand "Union Battery," composed of red, white and blue, filling the air with streamers and colored stars, forming one of the grandest and most extensive pieces ever attempted in pyrotechny, exhibiting at one view over 30,000 square feet of fire of the most brilliant and beautiful colors known in art.

And so in fire and smoke, with noise of cannon, band and cracker, ends New-York's celebration of the Fourth of July, 1870.

The Excursions—How the Fourth was Enjoyed on the Waters Around New-York.

The water excursionists, who on every Fourth of July are counted by thousands, had a beautiful day for making their pleasure trips yesterday, and the various opportunities which were presented them for participating in the enjoyments incident to these affairs were eagerly embraced by almost countless numbers of people, old and young. Early in the morning crowds of men, women and children might have been seen wending their way to the various piers where, as the many excursion advertisements in the Times informed them, the boats were to take on passengers. Baskets filled with sandwiches, cakes, pies, roast chickens, &c., (with, in many instances, the neck of a suspicious-looking bottle protruding from under the cover of these wicker-work receptacles,) borne by the male members of these pleasure-seeking crowds in waiting, showed conclusively that those who were bound excursionward had laid in an ample stock of good things for the occasion, and had no idea of being placed on short allowance while participating in the pleasures of the day. Among the most prominent of these excursions may be noted the following:

The grand seaward trip of the day was that made by the steamer *General Sedgwick*, which, after making three landings to take on passengers, left Pier No. 13 North River at 10:20 A. M. with a large crowd on board, and put off down the bay, and thence into the ocean, making a trip round the light-ship, and stopping for a short time at Coney Island on her return. She carried a fine band of music, so that those who desired to indulge in saltatorial exercises had an opportunity of so doing. This trip was a delightful one, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all who were participants in it.

Another delightful excursion was that made by a select class of our citizens in the steamer *Vanderbilt*, which conveyed them up the Hudson River, and down, and around Staten Island. This was in truth a recherche and bon ton affair, the excursionists being made up of our most reputable citizens. The *Vanderbilt* took on passengers at four landings, making the last one, Pier No. 39 North River, at 11 A. M. Graffulla's Seventh Regiment band furnished the instrumentation for the occasion, and the sweet strains of music borne over the broad waters of the Hudson as the steamer plowed its way along added not a little to the enjoyment of the day. The *Vanderbilt* returned to the City between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and disembarked her passengers, who were loud in their praises of the pleasure which the trip had given them.

The steamer *Seawanhaka* took out a goodly number of pleasure-seekers who landed at various points on the Long Island shore, the steamer stopping at Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood, Glen Cove and Roslyn, at each of which places a portion of the excursionists were disembarked and spent the day in picnicing and other amusements until the return of the steamer, when they came back to the City, landing at Peck-slip about 6 o'clock P. M.

One of the most enjoyable trips of the day was that made by the steamer *Continental*, which left Peck-slip at 8 o'clock A. M., and carried a goodly number of excursionists to New-Haven. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay made this trip unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The *Continental* left New-Haven at 11 P. M., and brought back her passengers this morning, refreshed and invigorated for having made the trip to the beautiful "City of Elms."

The steamers *Pleasant Valley* and *Fort Lee* were well patronized on their excursional trips to Pleasant Valley, Shady Side and Fort Lee. Large numbers of ladies and children embraced the opportunity afforded by these boats to give themselves an airing, the distance from home being a short one, and all heartily enjoyed the trip. As one or other of these boats left every hour for the City, an opportunity was afforded the passengers for enjoying the rural pleasures of the "Valley" and the "Fort," and for returning at such time as best suited their convenience. The last return trip was made at 8 P. M.

The steamer *Neversink* brought hither a large party from New-Brunswick, N. J., and took another to the Fishing Banks, stopping en route at Sandy Hook at 11 A. M., and connecting with the train for Long Branch. A very large proportion of her passengers were bound on a piscatorial errand, and, when arrived at the "banks," pursued the favorite pastime of Sir Izaak Walton to their heart's content. Baits, lines and refreshments were to be had on board.

The steamers, the *Norwalk* and the *Meta*, carried numbers of people to Coney Island. The former made her landings on the North River, and the latter on the East River. Each was well patronized. Ample time and opportunity were given for enjoying the pleasure of a surf-bath, and most of those who visited the island by these routes took occasion to indulge in it.

The *Sleepy Hollow* left the foot of Christopher-street, at 8½ o'clock, laden down with passengers, bound for Yonkers, Cold Spring, West Point, or Newburg. An excellent brass band accompanied these excursionists, who returned, highly delighted with the trip, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Far Rockaway Beach, via the South-side Railroad of Long Island. Trains left for this destination at 8, 10 and 11 A. M., each of which was filled with pleasure-seekers. Most of these plunged into the surf, and disported themselves among the breakers, while other enjoyed the fine sea breeze always to be found

> "On the beach at Rockaway."

Return trains left the beach at 1:50, 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

There were also, besides the above mentioned, excursions to Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park, by the steamers *Sylvan Glen*, *Sylvan Stream* and *Sylvan Grove*; to Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, and other points on the Hudson, by the steamer *Antelope*; to Bridgeport, Conn., by the steamer *Bridgeport*; and to many other places more or less remote, all of which were well patronized. In fact not less than 40,000 of our citizens were excursionizing yesterday.

The Day at the Harbor Forts.

The regular forces are not much given to any formal or extraordinary displays in honor of the Fourth, consequently the garrisons in the several forts in the harbor, comprising Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Carroll and Fort Schuyler, were not much exercised. A dress-parade in the morning by the troops, the reading of the Declaration of Independence in some instances, and a little more liberality than usual on the part of the Quartermasters, comprised the enjoyments of the men. At each fort the Stars and Stripes were saluted as they were flung to the breeze at sunrise, thus ushering in the anniversary of the National Birthday. The bands in garrison played on the parade-grounds in the afternoon, much to the delight of those who visited the forts in order to gratify their curiosity, and escape from the noise, heat and confusion of the City.

The Day at the Public Institutions.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction did not feel it incumbent upon them to greatly vary the nature of the prison life of those committed to their care. The day was observed as a day of rest, and the convicts in the Penitentiary were accorded a slight increase in their liberty of the corridors. The inmates of the Workhouse were permitted outdoor liberty for a greater part of the day, while the paupers in the Almshouse were content to find their hands idle for another day. The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum enjoyed a harmless pleasure in some music, and all the Emperors, Kings, Queens, Presidents, and other notable persons there residing, had a very good time. A slight addition to the regular bill of fare was also made by order of the Commissioners throughout all of the institutions.

The Day at Randall's Island.

The Randall's Island children enjoyed their usual holiday, yesterday, in honor of the Fourth, and the day was very agreeably spent by them. At daylight a national salute was fired, and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the morning breeze amid the smoke from the artillery. At 7 A. M. the Randall's Island Guard paraded on the green, and the boys

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGIA.

Money Scarcity—Growth of Atlanta—New Hotel, Railroad Depot, &c.—The Coming Fair—Gambling—The Varieties—Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

"Money has never been so tight or so scarce as it is now, since the surrender," is the universal cry from the mountains to the seaboard. Planters, mechanics, merchants of all classes and degrees, utter and repeat it so that, having heard it so frequently, and knowing by experience that I cannot collect a cent due to me, while every one to whom I owe anything duns me unmercifully, I should feel fully justified in stating that money is so "tight and scarce," were it not that I find in this wonderful city that gigantic enterprises, requiring heaps of cash, are actively prosecuted, and other gigantic enterprises, requiring other heaps of cash, are about to be commenced.

THE GROWTH OF ATLANTA.

I do not know, for I have not examined recently HAYDN'S Dictionary, the exact figures which represent the sum of the wonders of the world, but if Atlanta is not counted among them, it ought to be. Any one who passed through here five years ago and were to return today, would unhesitatingly admit the justice of this remark. In the Spring of 1865, the Masonic Hall, a couple of churches, and not exceeding half a dozen dwelling-houses, were the only buildings which had not been destroyed. Now the number of buildings is more than twice as great as it was before the war, and their superiority in size and in quality makes their value fully four times as great as it was before the city was burned. On every hand and in every direction solid, costly and handsome improvements are being made, and though everywhere else the scarcity of money is apparent, here there seems to be no lack of currency, or if there is, credit must be abundant. KIMBALL'S monster hotel and his works on the Fair grounds give regular daily employment, at the highest rates of wages, to four or five hundred laborers, from the master builder to the negro hod-carrier. This hotel is to be 296 feet square and six stories high, and when completed, according to the present plans, will be one of the largest and finest hotels in the South, not excepting the Galt House in Louisville, Ky. The ground floor is to be devoted to stores, all of which are already rented, and the remaining five stories are to be the hotel, which is to contain "all the modern improvements," including the elevator for people disinclined to walk upstairs. At the present rate of construction, I think it quite safe to predict that the hotel will be completed in time to accommodate visitors to the Fair in October, and I make the announcement with pleasure, because were the visitors to have no other places to live in than the present hotels of Atlanta, they certainly would have but scant comfort. The hotel is to cost $325,000, and from what I have seen of the work everything will be done in the best manner, and none but the best materials employed.

THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. KIMBALL'S energy, skill, and money are also working wonders on the rough, rooty and ragged field which is set apart for the Fair ground. The outer fence is already nearly finished. Stump-extractors and hosts of freedmen are rapidly removing the stunted oaks, underbrush, and old stumps which covered the whole space. The trotting-track, half a mile in length, is nearly graded at a cost to the contractor of $20,000. The halls and other buildings for the exhibition are in rapid progress of construction, and from the speed with which the work is being pushed, before the opening day arrives as perfectly arranged a fair ground as any in the United States will be furnished to the State Agricultural Society. The accommodation will be ample for "man and beast," and the means of access for passengers and freight will be abundant by the construction of a double track on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which runs by the gate of the ground.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

A few months ago Mr. KIMBALL was by no means popular in this community. His connection with the Opera-house, the attempted sale of that building to the State for a Capitol, and his name being mixed up with the alleged unauthorized drafts of Mr. BULLOCK, made many people suppose that he was a "carpet-bagger" of a very voracious appetite for the public money; but popular sentiment has undergone a revolution, and H. J. KIMBALL, "Yankee" and supposed Radical though he be, is now very widely esteemed; praised for his enterprise and public spirit, and justly regarded as a most useful and valuable citizen. A third "gigantic enterprise is the new railroad depot, which is to be erected and completed by the 10th of October for the accommodation of the five railroads which center here, namely, the Georgia, the Western and Atlantic, the Atlanta and West Point, Macon and Western, and the Air-line Railroads. Hitherto there has been nothing but a leaky, tumble-down little shed made of sheeting and a few rough planks, which would be a disgrace to a way-station in the Rocky Mountains. The new depot will be a very handsome structure of iron, which is to cost $135,000, the contract for which has been awarded to a Philadelphia firm. Its completion before the Fair will be an incalculable advantage to exhibitors and visitors, as well as a lasting gratification—"a joy forever"—to the people of the State, who have a lively recollection of the "old car-shed" on a cold Winter's morning at 4 or 5 o'clock.

ATLANTA A FAST PLACE.

Atlanta is not only an enterprising place, but it may be truthfully called a fast place, not "cribbed, cabined and confined" by those scruples or dread of the law which are found to exist in less progressive communities. A few evenings ago, as I was walking home with a few friends, we heard, at the corner of one of the most public streets and most frequented thoroughfares, a loud noise proceeding from the second floor of a house, calling out all sorts of numerical combinations. We looked up, and found that the voice came from a room brilliantly lighted and occupied by a large number of people. Curiosity made us mount the stairs to see what was going on, and, entering without hindrance or inquiry of any sort, we found ourselves in a spacious saloon, filled by a motley crowd sitting at various tables, playing keno, listening attentively to the voice of an individual in his shirt-sleeves at the end of the room, who was busily engaged in jerking wooden balls out of a vibrating urn, and calling out the numbers on these balls, ceasing only for a minute or two, when some one of the players called out "keno." Nor was keno the only amusement provided for the patrons of this establishment. They had other means of relaxation. In a corner was a roulette table in full operation. At the end of the room was a most polite individual dealing faro, surrounded by piles of "chips," and a little to one side was a table covered with a cloth, on which were painted a very rampagious horse and various cabilistic devices, at which the game of "horsehead" was being deftly exhibited. Nothing could be more open and above board than this establishment. The law prohibiting these amusements is as clear and definite as that against highway robbery, but it seemed that *inter keno, faro, roulette et horsehead, silent legs.* Beating a rapid retreat from this place of entertainment, we proceeded immediately to our hotel—a new hotel, just opened—where, at the trifling cost of $4 per diem, we severally enjoyed a fraction of a bed-room and meals which extravagant courtesy would call breakfast, dinner and supper. This hotel is situated on the most fashionable street in the city. Immediately opposite to it is a house devoted to the drama, and called the "Varieties;" and as the warmth of the night obliged us to keep our windows open, and as, for the same reason, the windows of the "Varieties" were also raised, we were enabled, "*à la* distance," to assist at the peculiar representation, and hear and see all that took place. It was not the "legitimate drama." The entertainment was considerably mixed. The audience or spectators sat promiscuously round the room drinking and smoking, while a number of men and women, accompanied by an asthmatic piano and a strident fiddle sang, danced, tumbled, yelled, and made contortions in utter disregard of decency. I am told that after midnight, when the "play" was finished, dancing was provided for a select few of both sexes, who adopted the peculiar undress of the "Black Crook" performers, as the costume best suited to so sultry a night. After 2 o'clock, one of my friends was roused by the invitation of the floor manager across the street to "prepare for the next quadrille." "Can such things be, and overcome us like a Summer cloud, without our special wonder?"

THE CROPS.

I am happy to state that the crops are in a most promising condition. Cotton is especially luxuriant, and for the most part well and cleanly cultivated. The warm days and nights which have succeeded the heavy rains of ten days ago, have given a vigorous start to the young plants, and in a few days the fields will abound with the pink and white blooms—the forerunners of the cotton-bolls. The corn crop—as far as it goes—is also in a most healthy condition. In a few days it will be "laid by." The yield of wheat has been unusually abundant, and the quality very good. The wheat harvest is finished, and farmers are now busily engaged in getting it ready for market. The oat crop, too, proves to be far larger than was supposed at one time. The rains just came in time to save it from destruction.

QUONDAM.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitution and Candidates for Office—Minority Voting—Troubles of the Democracy—Theological Students—Working Women's Home—Chicago University, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 30, 1870.

The time for voting on the new Constitution is at hand. There is no little anxiety on the part of its friends as to the result. Not but what they are confident that a large majority of the people of the State are favorable to its adoption, but the fear is that they will not turn out, while its enemies, being interested, will, and thus it will be defeated through default. There has been a good deal of strife for the Supreme Judgeships, created by the new Constitution, and nominations in one or two districts have been made only through much tribulation. It is really wonderful how many first-class jurists there are in almost every town of our State! We have enough to supply every State in the Union. The minority voting article is calling out more opposition than was supposed. The chances for its defeat are good. I notice that one of the leading members of the Convention—Mr. CHURCH, of McHenry—is opposing it strongly. It is an innovation of which, with all my proneness to Radicalism and reform, I have not been able to see either the beauty or utility. It sets out with the assumption that the two parties own all the people, and that there can be no minority unless it belongs to either the Democratic or Republican Party. If the principle is to be adopted at all, let us carry it out, and give all sorts of minorities—even those who do not believe in the Democratic or Republican Party—a chance. A minority of a thousand has as good a claim to representation as a minority of fifteen hundred.

THE DEMOCRACY IN TROUBLE.

The Democracy of this city, although in a hopeless minority, except when aided by a "people's ticket," or some other outside issue, have got into a desperate quarrel. It is personal among the leaders, but it is bitter and vindictive. The *Times* is at the head of one faction, and late Recorder VAN BUREN of the other. The regular Committee resolved to hold no Judicial Convention. The other section have held one, and made their nominations. The *Times* pitches into this Convention and into the nominees right and left. It insists that if Recorder VAN BUREN had done his duty while Recorder, his party would not number quite as many as it does, as a large portion of them would have been in Joliet. The fight is an interesting one as it stands, and to help the matter along, a new paper—the *Democrat*, has been established in the interest of those opposed to the rule of the *Times*. And, by the way, our Republican papers are quite belligerent. It is no doubt a fact that the *Tribune* is doing the Democratic party a greater service than any of its own organs in the North-west. It opposes and denounces nearly all the leading men and measures of the Republican Party, and its utterances are damaging in the extreme to the Administration. The cause of its singular course is generally ascribed to the fact that its money interests are opposed to the prominent measures required by the good of the country.

THEOLOGICAL.

Chicago ought to become a pious city. We have now no less than six institutions where ministers and priests are prepared for their work. The oldest is the Congregationalist, with about forty students; the Methodist comes next, with thirty-five; then the Presbyterian, formerly belonging to the Old School, with twenty-five; the Baptist, with about fifty; the Unitarian, just getting into operation here, and the Roman Catholic. Chicago is thus becoming a "center" of theological education unsurpassed in the country. There is a prospect of two others being located here within the next year, as the question of removal has been agitated for some time past. There will be something like fifty graduates this year from all.

A GOOD INSTITUTION.

They have an institution in Chicago which is really a practical benevolence. This is the Working Women's Home. It is not a charity, as is usually understood by that term. Working girls in this city have been troubled to obtain decent and respectable quarters, even at the high charge which was imposed upon them. Five or six years ago several gentlemen conceived the idea of erecting a home, where comfortable quarters, at living rates, could be furnished them. The result was the erection of a large brick building in the West Division, where the girls can obtain good board, pleasant rooms, &c., and at the moderate cost of $3 25 per week; and less where four occupy one room. The usual charge for board, at boarding-houses, is from $5 to $8, with poor accommodations at that. The Home is full, and it is in contemplation to start others.

A CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE.

Many of our old citizens, who have held on to their original purchases, now find themselves men of large property. Dr. GEORGE H. FOSTER is one of them, and of the oldest, who is now reported to be worth three millions. Getting tired of the trouble of taking care of so large an estate, he, a short time ago, made a partition giving to each of his four children, daughters, $250,000 each. One of them is the wife of PERKINS BASS, Esq., recently United States District-Attorney for Northern Illinois, and who, a few years since, graduated from among the teachers of our Public Schools. Mr. FOSTER has also recently given quite largely to the Unitarian Theological Seminary, now of this city.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises of Chicago University have been going forward this week, and closed this evening with a splendid levee at the residence of the President, Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, D. D. This institution is gradually growing in popular favor, as evidenced by the large registry of students the past year, there having been over three hundred in all the departments. The exercises commenced on Monday evening, with prize declamations by the Freshman Class. On Tuesday evening, Hon. W. B. OGDEN, of railroad fame, delivered a massive address before the literary societies, on the Causes of the Development of the North-west. On Wednesday occurred the "Class Exercises" on the University grounds. This, as every graduate knows, is an occasion on which the Senior Class, about to leave their "Alma Mater," of which we hear so much, are privileged to do and say all sorts of silly, witty, extravagant and ridiculous things. On Thursday, commencing at 10½ o'clock, occurred the regular Commencement exercises, and fifteen young men received their sheepskins as *gradibus*—if that means graduates, of which I have my doubts—of the *Universatatis Chicagoensis.*

The examinations of the Law and Divinity Schools have been in progress during the same time. The result of the graduation is: fifteen Collegiates, twelve Theological, and thirty-three Law, or sixty graduates altogether. It is a little singular that the graduating classes from the collegiate department of the University should stand so high in the opinion of Eastern men as they do. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, complimented a former class as being one of the best which he had ever seen graduate from any college. And the same testimony is borne this year by a distinguished college President from New-England. I say singular, because it is generally supposed that the new colleges of the West are not very exacting of their students, and that the curriculum is not of a high standard. But such is not the fact so far as Chicago University is concerned. And the Law Department, too, is held in high estimation by our Supreme Court. Prof. BOOTH is about to be transferred to the Bench of the Circuit Court, and it will not be easy to fill his place.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

After several weeks of hot and dry weather, this section of the State was favored, on Tuesday, with refreshing showers. But the drouth has already done irrevocable damage to the growing crops, especially hay, oats and potatoes. Corn, we are told, is looking finely, though it has suffered some for the want of rain.

MONEY MATTERS.

Our banks have attempted to carry the grain speculators in their efforts to inflate prices beyond their normal state, but they are now realizing the fact that they have quite a heavy deck-load aboard, and some of them are beginning to feel top-heavy. They are now contracting on the speculators as rapidly as they dare, fearing to produce a crash, which will carry grain certificates below the margin. General business is seriously affected by this condition of things.

BOATING AT HARVARD.

The Boats and the Boys—The New Boat-House on the Banks of the Charles—Old and New Harvard—The Crew at Practice.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday, July 2, 1870.

Having a lot of "booking up" to do at Cambridge about the old University and matters in general, I took the opportunity, the other day, to get a look at the boats and the boys who pull in them. My card and a few words to one of the Club, procured me the most friendly and obliging attention, and a short walk brought me with my conductor to the banks of the Charles. The new boat-house, for which the boys are yet somewhat in debt, though much aided by their theatricals at Horticultural Hall, is about two hundred yards further down stream than the old one which had become utterly rickety and untenable. It is large and airy, and when completed will be both convenient and comfortable—one-half is appropriated to private boats, single or double sculls, and the other half to the University boats. The upper story contains very convenient dressing and bathing-rooms, and one large and pleasant hall for a club-room; but this is not fitted up for the present, mainly, I believe, for lack of funds. A broad and lofty balcony gives a fine view up and down the winding Charles. Two or three fine young fellows were "peeling" for their morning's practice, and one noble specimen passed me as I stood there, his brown skin shining and "the muscles all a-ripple on his back," as BROWNING hath it, and getting into his boat pulled off down the river—one of the supplementary men for the Worcester crew, my informant whispered.

OLD AND NEW HARVARDS.

There is a certain tremor of religious awe, a certain glow of manly enthusiasm, which thrills the bosom the first time one in European museums is shown the blood-stained shirt of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, or the accoutrements of NAPOLEON or FREDERICK. Somewhat such were my sensations on stepping into the lower room and beholding those noble craft, the Old Harvards, stretched out on their trestles, their smooth cedar and mahogany bottoms gleaming in the morning sun, and their long, needle-like beaks looking even wickeder and more eager in the air than when "spurting" through the placid waters of Quinsigamond. Stretched out on a row of tressles in the adjoining compartment was a queer-looking saurian or pleiosaurian, for all the world like some skeleton lizard or other fossil from the Howard Museum—a long, tapering creature with countless diaphragms of white pine, which, on examination, turned out to be the new Harvard, while the quiet, pleasant-looking Englishman, carving at a delicate rib of cedar, near it, was Mr. BLAKIE, the new boat-builder. She was materially shorter, he said, than the old boat, (forty-nine feet instead of fifty-two,) and rather rounder and less elliptical in the floor, but in other regards much the same. Of course she is merely experimental, as Capt. REED, the modest but determined-looking "bow" of the crew, remarked: "If we don't like her, then we take the old boat," said he, affectionately tapping the smooth side of the veteran of '68, which lay near. This boat, by the way, made the champion time in that year in 17:48, unless I am misinformed. We talked of the training, and the Captain mentioned, as had been hinted once before, that the old severity is much giving way, the main point now being, without slavish rules of any kind, to secure the simply nutritive at any rate.

THE SIX AT PRACTICE.

Just here the noble six began to saunter down the raft, in trowsers, and little or nothing else; and my kind informant with a smiling apology, stepped aside to doff his shoe toggery and take his seat at the bow. Fine fellows! and the old graduates heart swelled with excusable pride as the young athletes one by one stepped into their places, LYMAN at the stroke-oar, his lean muscular figure reminding one of the struggle at Putney, where he pulled; then JONES, WILLIS, (son of the poet,) then one of the "probable" crew, then RUSSELL, and lastly, my plucky, but modest young friend, Capt. REED. The crew, as he said, could hardly be called in all respects their best, as Commencement came this year before the race, which is not till July 22. Thoughts of home and pleasant Summer scenes have proved too strong in several manly bosoms, and two or three of their best oarsmen threaten to stray off after Commencement beyond recall, while Yale "commencing" just before the race, keeps her men in hand and puts her best foot foremost. The men were in place, a friendly foot braced the shining starboard oars on the raft. At the low word of command the six flashing spoon-blades bit the water and the good old practice tub shot off down stream at the rate of forty-four to the minute. "Spurting a little, Sir, because there are lookers-on," said my friend, smiling, as we lounged up the raft and went slowly homeward thinking somewhat sadly how fair are youth and courage, and manly vigor, and wishing we might all value and guard them sacredly enough in our salad days—"*Juvenes dum Sumus,*" as the kneip song hath it.

IOWA.

An Approaching Curious Trial—The Murder of a British Officer on the Missouri in 1867—Fenianism Said to be at the Root of it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Wednesday, June 29, 1870.

In the early part of the Summer of 1867, the steamer *Octavia* was making a trip from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Benton, Montana Territory, under charge of her owner, Capt. JOHN LA BARGE, now of the steamer *Emilie La Barge.* Capt. SPEARE, an officer of the British Army, was a passenger on the boat, destined for Fort Benton, from which place he contemplated making an extensive tour through the mountain regions. Capt. SPEARE had seen hard service in India and in the Crimean war, and was on leave of absence, taking the tour for the benefit of his health. He was suffering from wounds received in active service, and the journey had had a marked effect upon his general health. The pure air and the novel scenes of the wild country in the northern portions of the United States through which the Missouri River runs had tended to exhilarate him, and health and vigor were fast returning. He is spoken of as having been a very courteous, affable gentleman, and was apparently very much liked by all of his fellow-passengers. Possessed of ample means, he had devoted a large sum of money to meet the expenses of the projected tour.

On the boat was a detachment of recruits for the United States army in command of an officer. One night, after the boat had passed Fort Buford and was nearing Camp Cooke, the boat was tied up at a place where there was reason to apprehend an Indian attack. (She was tied up to the bank because it is impossible for boats to run by night on the Missouri.) In consequence of the apprehensions of an assault, a sentinel was stationed at the stern of the boat, with instructions to halt any body of man approaching the boat on the shore, and to fire if they refused to halt at the third challenge. This man's post was near the texas of the boat—that is a smaller cabin above the main cabin. Several officers of the boat had passed into their state-rooms in the texas, and had retired for the night. Capt. SPEARE and Mr. JOSEPH LA BARGE, one of the pilots of the boat, came up last. Capt. SPEARE was passing to his state-room, while Mr. LA BARGE, who remained a moment to close the hatch over the stairs leading to the texas, noticed the sentinel away from his post, leaning against a corner of the texas. As Capt. SPEARE was in the act of stepping into his room, the sentinel stepped quickly forward, and without challenging, or giving a word of warning, fired and killed Capt. SPEARE instantly. The soldier was arrested and tried on the boat, before a drum-head court-martial for the offense, but owing to some technicality, was acquitted and restored to duty. On the trial, the officers of the boat, who were in their rooms in the texas, and Mr. JOS. LA BARGE, the pilot, testified that they heard no challenge. But Gen. SOL. MEREDITH, of Indiana, who, with Gov. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Montana, was a passenger on the boat, and who was in the main cabin below, testified that he heard a challenge.

Naturally, the friends of the deceased were dissatisfied with the result of the trial, and they have, through the British Minister at Washington, obtained a new trial, which is to be this time before the civil Court. On the 27th day of September, 1869, the soldier, private WILLIAM BARRY, of Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, was delivered at Fort Buford, where his company was serving at the time, to the United States Marshal, and he has been in confinement at Yankton, Dakota Territory, ever since. His trial will shortly take place at Vermilion, Dakota Territory, in the United States District Court. The British Government, actuated by the zealous regard for the personal rights of its citizens which has always characterised it, has assigned counsel in aid of the prosecution. Gen. MEREDITH, Capt. LA BARGE and others cognizant of the facts have been summoned.

Dark as this mysterious affair appears even at a superficial view, there are circumstances connected with it which lend to it a tragic interest, and make it appear still more dark. It is confidently expected by many that the approaching trial will be the occasion of the unraveling of a great mystery. It is asserted that it will be then proved that BARRY, in firing as he did, without challenge, was acting under orders of the officer commanding the detachment, who is stated to have been of strong Fenian proclivities. This latter statement is made on authority of persons in position to know, with the highest degree of certainty, the facts in the case. The officer is borne upon the Army Register as born in Ireland, and appointed from the army—that is, promoted from the ranks. It is said that he was in a state of intoxication during the major part of the trip.

Private BARRY was a raw recruit at the time of this horrible transaction, having enlisted late in April, 1867. While it might be said that in his zeal to carry out instructions, and thus prove his worth as a soldier, he was led into this terrible mistake, or that he was so ignorant of the duties of a sentinel, that he was unable to perform the duties of one properly, there is evidence to show that he must have known whom he was shooting. His very rawness and ignorance of military duties and discipline, may have led him to consider himself bound to obey any order of his commander, even to commit murder; and he may thus have been made a tool to wreak the small, cowardly vengeance of a superior.

Private BARRY became subsequently a good soldier, and is highly spoken of by officers under whom he has served. It is curious to note that these officers express the opinion that he can not be convicted, because he was acting under orders. It is to be hoped that this dark affair may be probed to the bottom, and that the punishment may reach the really guilty party, be his position high or low.

M.

CHINA AND ANSON BURLINGAME.

Mr. Low's First Interview with Prince Kung—Sentiments on the Death of Mr. Burlingame—The Value of the Embassy—A Chinese Poem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Wednesday, April 27, 1870.

The event of the day—that is to say, of this day—is the interview of our new Minister, Mr. LOW, with Prince KUNG, and the presentation of his credentials. It took place without much ceremony, this P. M., at the Tsungle Zomen, or Foreign Office. Mr. LOW, though new to China, as to personal experience, is no stranger to the affairs of this country. He knows that it contradicts all our ideas of Oriental grandeur, and presents us in general with the very reverse of what we should expect to find. But for this he would have been sorely disappointed on being introduced, instead of to a palace, to a cluster of one story offices, built mainly of wood, dingy, dismal, and resembling more a temporary barrack for troops than a rendezvous for the highest officials in the greatest empires of the world. The reception room is in the style of a Chinese Summer-house, such as we see occasionally in parks and gardens in western countries. It stands in an open space which once was a garden, and looks out on two masses of artificial rock-work, intended to be picturesque, and is surrounded by excavations originally designed for reservoirs of water, now converted into receptacles for rubbish. It merits no further description, and the only apology for its shabby appearance is one which I first heard suggested by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, viz.: that no official is supposed to have anything in such proximity to the Emperor, nor is any public building expected to be grand when in view of the palaces. Of those palaces we see only the glittering roofs at a remote distance. The style of architecture is certainly unique and even imposing. But they are unlike every other part of China if they would not present, on a nearer inspection, a general appearance of decay and dilapidation.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The *personnel* of the Zomen contrasts very favorably with the aspect of its buildings. The high mandarins connected with it are mostly fine-looking men, with features expressive of decided intellect. The Prince, though not imposing in appearance, has agreeable features and an air of intelligence. Of the eight Ministers who together with the Prince, compose the Council for Foreign Affairs, six were present, dressed in a kind of uniform—long robes of figured silk and conical caps, trimmed with coral buttons and peacocks' feathers. The Prince wore neither buttons nor feathers, being above the distinctions of rank.

THE DEATH OF MR. BURLINGAME.

After the usual compliments, in the course of which the Prince took a lesson in English, in order that he might be able to wish Mr. LOW "happiness and long life," His Highness adverted to the recent death of Mr. BURLINGAME. He and all the mandarins seemed to have been much affected by that event, and he assured Mr. Low that the Emperor would signify his sense of the loss by the bestowal of posthumous honors. For this he was only waiting fuller advices from the Chinese Ministers now in Europe. Eight years ago the American Gen. WARD lost his life in the service of China—fighting against the Taeping rebels, on whose prestige he was the first to inflict a fatal blow. The Emperor, grateful for his timely aid, conferred on him a kind of apotheosis, and ordered that temples should be erected to his memory, in which his spirit should be regaled with oblations of daily incense. This sounds rather heathenish, but in China it takes the place of a tomb and a statue in Westminister Abbey. Whether Mr. BURLINGAME be honored with a statue, a tablet, or merely with a public acknowledgment through the official organs, certain it is that he made a profound impression on those officials with whom he came in contact; and that they regard him as having performed signal services for their country. The first of these was his saving them by his influence with Sir FREDERICK BRUCE in disposing of the Loz-Osborne Flotilla, not only saving them the expense of a "white elephant," but delivering them from the presence of a naval force which might have imperiled their independence. His mission to the Occidental Powers they regard as giving them a source of security better than that of arsenals and forts.

VALUE OF THE EMBASSY.

Whether the sense of security which they derive from improved relations of amity and understanding will serve the cause of progress or that of reaction is much debated. And on the view taken of this question depends the estimate which is set on the value of the Embassy. For my own part, while admitting that a system of internal improvements might be initiated under pressure, I do not believe that they would develop with such a healthy growth as if left to the tardier action of the native mind. Mr. BURLINGAME had to the last a strong conviction that he was serving the cause of progress. In a letter, written but a few days before his death, to his friend and former Secretary, Dr. WILLIAMS, he says:

"All this time (*i. e.* during the storm of opposition which he had to encounter,) I was working my life out to secure for the Chinese a fair execution of harsh stipulations in treaties made by war,—getting America pledged to protect the Chinese in California, England to restrain her agents in China from making war without deliberation; securing everywhere harmonious action in favor of making progress in China possible, by refraining from a system of perpetual menace," "Sometimes," he adds, "my heart though stout and brave, has almost failed me. No! I recall the cowardly words, I have been merry, but never faint-hearted. I have felt sustained by more than human power; and, thank God, my faith has had a rich fruition. I have, I hope, done something to awaken an enlightened interest in China—something which will react upon the Chinese heart and mind; to make them at last accessible to truth—something to make them feel that there is Christianity in the world."

Such were the high aims and convictions by which he was actuated. Many have charged him with sordid motives in accepting the Chinese Embassy. Let his own words—his dying testimony—in the letter now before me, furnish their refutation:

"I find it," he says, "expensive going about, and keeping up the Mission. I spend all my salary, large as it is, and shall probably not save one cent at the end. What is the best of all, I can show by the items that my expenses have been directly for the benefit of the Chinese. This Mission will be worth more to them than fifty men-of-war."

When recording Prince KUNG'S allusions to the death of Mr. BURLINGAME, I had no thought of entering on a discussion of his policy or a defense of his character. As to his character, exhibiting the rare combination of high enthusiasm with indefatigable patience, it breathes in every line of those confidential heart-utterances above quoted. And as to his policy, while passing events may seem to be against it, it is probable that its wisdom would be fully vindicated by the test of time.

A CHINESE POEM.

May I add, without fear of worrying your readers, a translation of a few verses from the Chinese? They were written by an eminent statesman and scholar, TUNGSENN, Minister of Finance, and given to Mr. BURLINGAME on his departure from Pekin. Presented publicly, they expressed the sentiments of all Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends in the Chinese Government. This gives them an interest beyond their poetic merit; and they may, therefore, be regarded as a wreath from China to decorate his grave:

"May the breath of the Autumn flowers
Waft your retreating sail!
Yet with festive entertainment
We would a while detain you;
Long have we toiled together in the Flowery Land;
May we never forget the intercourse of days of yore.

As the bright moon shines in the midst of Heaven,
You and me can share its beams.
Though sundred far as the East and West,
We can look on it, remember these parting words,
And in spirit meet again.

On the sea the ships go and come again,
In the sky the clouds pass over and return,
So when you have traveled myriads of miles,
Even to the utmost bounds of earth,
The best thing will still be to visit us once more."

PERRY PLUS.

JAPAN.

A Raid Upon Images—Iconoclastic Tendencies of the Japanese—Land Sales at Yeddo—Tenure of Property—A Gorgeous Display—The Imperial Residence.

The late persecution against native Christians in Japan seems not to have been directed against that faith alone, but against Buddhism also, or in other words, against image worship in general. The Japanese are worshipers of nature; no images are to be found in the temple of what may be called the established religion. Buddhists are as much dissenters from the State religion as are the Christians. Buddhists and Christians alike have images in their temples of worship, and the iconoclastic zeal of the orthodox faith, as by law established, cannot break the mummeries of image worship, whether of Indian or European origin. A remarkable evidence of their determination to utterly abolish idols is shown by an iconoclastic edict, which dooms to destruction even the great idol of the empire, a colossal image of Buddha in bronze, of world-wide fame, called Biboots. The gigantic statue is for sale, and as it is too large to remove it without breaking it up, it is likely soon to be turned to some useful purpose, after having for six centuries contributed to promote a debasing superstition. The *Gazette* says there was recently a report that the celebrated Buddhist idol "Daibutz" had been sold to a foreign firm. We cannot ascertain for certain whether it be so or not; but neither the Japanese officials of whom we have inquired, or the priest at the shrine itself, have heard anything of the kind. We sincerely hope it is untrue.

LAND SALE AT YEDDO.

The Japan *Herald* of May 22 says: The regulations under which the forthcoming sale of land at Yeddo is to be conducted, together with the form of title deed by which purchasers will hold their lots, were forwarded on the 4th to the British Minister. Below are shown the points in which the present conditions differ from those under which Europeans have hitherto acquired land in this part of Japan, which, though perhaps unobjectionable, seem to indicate the assistance of foreign advice in their compilation. By the first article of the new "arrangements," foreigners may hire houses within a certain limited portion of the Japanese town proper, for terms not exceeding five years in duration, being subject to such charges for road, canal and river keeping as their native neighbors pay. The next article defines the limits of the land to be sold in lots, the rent of each of which is to be one and a half boos per tsubo, while the reserve price is, according to position, six or eight boos. If more land is required, or the Government feel inclined to dispose of any, they may do so on giving one month's notice to the different Consuls. In addition to the rent a yearly tax of or under one-half boo per tsubo may be levied for the provision of an European Police force. If the purchaser does not pay his rent or taxes, or makes an illegal transfer of his plot, a suit may be instituted against him before his Consul, and in the event of his being cast the authorities will be entitled both to the amount due, interest thereon at two per cent. per month, and costs of suit. But there is no provision that the purchaser shall conform to future regulations, such as were inserted in the old title deeds; nor is there any such stipulation as before existed that the house built on the lots shall be substantially erected of stone, brick or thick plaster, and tiled. The authorities agree to keep in good repair the sea and canal walls; to drain, light and repair the streets; but there is no time named for their doing this, reasonable or otherwise, so that purchasers—unless they get a distinct understanding—may probably be left to indulge in the pleasures of hope for an indefinite period. The conditions of sale are pretty much the same. Each bid is to be made in an audible voice; the auctioneer is inhibited himself from bidding on lots; each bidder is to pay down 400 boos on each lot on the fall of the hammer, which will be forfeited in the event of non-completion of purchase. The sale takes place on the 2d of June, and delivery of title deed must be taken on the 1st of July, thus allowing a fortnight less than formerly for speculative purchasers to "raise the wind." By way of *finale* to the whole of the "Articles" the Japanese Government kindly promises to "consider" any proposition hereafter brought forward by the foreign representatives for the municipal government of the foreign settlement at Yeddo, in a similar manner to that extant at Kobe and Osaki. It might be thought that this proposition would best emanate from the residents themselves, seeing the transitory nature of foreign representatives, and on this point much may be said.

A REVIEW BY THE MIKADO.

On the 28th of May there was a grand review of Japanese troops that have been drilled after the European system, at a place called Comaba, about seven or eight miles from the citadel. The Mikado honored the review with his presence on the ground. The line of route from the Palace along the Aonyama road was crowded with Japanese, who, in their best holiday attire, turned out to get a glimpse of the Tenno as he passed on horseback, returning in his norimon; perfect order was preserved, and the road kept clear by numerous daimios' retainers stationed for that purpose. Doors and windows were closed and sealed, but the spectators squatted on the mats in their open shops and in the streets at their ease. There were quite a number of tents for the men, with the banners of the various princes and regiments flying above them—and also numerous pavilions for the high officials—one for the accommodation of foreign spectators, and a very handsome raised pavilion-like small temple for the Mikado. The day was very fine, and the site well chosen for the occasion, altogether making a gay scene. The movements were very carefully gone through—particularly by the artillery—but a want of uniformity, confidence, and steadiness was painfully evident. The French method seems to predominate over all others at present, but, as in all matters connected with the natives, there seems to be an entire absence of thorough knowledge and practice of the rudiments, the tiresome goose-step and squad drill evidently being hurried over to rush into company drill, and thence into the most difficult movements. There was to be seen on the ground retainers of nearly all the Princes who supported the new régime, as infantry, a couple of half batteries of small brass rifled howitzers, and about 150 horsemen, some with lances and pennons. Altogether, the number of troops on the ground amounted to some 1,000 or 1,200 men. The spectators were more than double, and consisting principally of the *élite* of Yeddo.

THE IMPERIAL RESIDENCE.

Yeddo was the seat of actual Government in the days of the Tycoons; and we suppose it is to continue to be so now, as the Emperor appears to have taken up his permanent abode there, and all his decrees are issued from thence. There has also been for a long time past a talk of removing the British Legation from Yokohama to Yeddo, that the Minister may reside there permanently, instead of going backward and forward so frequently as he is obliged to do. This change would not be even under consideration, unless there were an intention that Yeddo—under its new name, Tokeo, the Eastern Capital—should continue to be the seat of power.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The interminable Schumann case has been appealed to the Secretary of State at Washington. The points sought by defendants are the payment of all costs out of the estate, and the reduction of the damages assessed for haste, waste and neglect. A great Japanese fête, called "Matsuri," has occupied the native community for the past week, and foreign boat and horse races are to fill the coming week. A defalcation has been discovered in the Quartermaster's Department of the British Navy. Bundles supposed to contain clothing were found to hold only saw-dust. An investigation is being had. Of the Embassy of three sent by the Japanese Government to Corea, one was killed and the other two have returned. Rumors of war are the consequence.

No more bodies from the *Oneida* have been found and nothing further done with the wreck. A great contest is going on between American and English claimants to the franchise for a railroad between Yeddo and Yokohama, the Americans having the prior grant, but from the old Government; the English grant is from the present Government and over the same route. The representatives of rich powers are exceedingly active in the matter. No further developments are made known in regard to the attempt upon the life of the American Consul at Yeddo. A guard is constantly kept at his quarters. Recently some enterprising native merchant put two small steamers upon the Yodogawa, Osaka, which gave such great offense to the river boatmen that they collected in great numbers and broke up the steamers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Travelers and the United States Custom-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to address you relative to the new and absurd regulations of the United States Customs authorities upon travelers' baggage. In justice to our citizens traveling abroad, an official copy of the recent order should be sent to the principal English and Continental hotels, so that people might see at a glance what article they are entitled to take to America free of duty. The practice of imposing duties on souvenirs of travel brought in by passengers—small articles, intended as presents for their friends, is contemptible in the extreme, and unworthy of such a great Government as that of the United States. Its action in this respect is in marked contrast to that of what we call the "despotisms" of Europe. I have no doubt, on the other hand, that the United States Government is victimized by professional smugglers, but it is manifestly unjust and unfair to the great body of our citizens traveling abroad, that they should be looked upon as smugglers by the Government immediately upon setting foot on the dock in New-York or Jersey City. I will venture to say that you may travel from one end of Europe to the other and nothing further will be required of you at the frontiers than a simple declaration as to whether you have dutiable goods or not—subject of course to the right of search. In England noticeably the declaration of Americans arriving is admitted as truth. In his own country the American citizen is obliged to take his Bible-oath and then, in nine cases out of ten, the authorities look upon him as a liar and a smuggler. When will our Government see that these absurd regulations only give an impetus to the operations of professional smugglers, and serve to exasperate, annoy and worry passengers who have not the slightest idea of defrauding it to the extent of one cent, and who find it hard to realize the fact that the United States Government is the freest and most liberal on the face of the earth. They incline to think that the despotisms of Europe are not so despotic as they had been led to suppose, and that there are despots on the western as well as on the eastern side of the Atlantic.

F. T. L.

Extract from a Letter to the London Standard.

Orders had been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury which are of personal moment to all Americans now traveling in Europe. The Custom-house officers are empowered and instructed to make the strictest possible examination of the luggage of all passengers landing in American ports, for contraband articles. The quantity of clothing that each lady or gentleman may bring into the United States is regulated, and all excess will be subject to duty. Nor is this left entirely to the vigilance of the examining officers. Each passenger will be required to write out an exact list of his or her wardrobe, objects of the toilet, books, bijouterie, and make affidavit to the verity of the catalogue. More than this, every passenger is strictly prohibited from buying any article whatsoever for a friend, be it Brussels lace or Lyons velvet, Neapolitan pink coral, or French gloves or English razors, &c.

National Bank-Note Redemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If we believe in raising two blades of grass where but one grew before, then we must equally avoid the use of unnecessary or unduly expensive agencies and instruments in all our business transactions. We have no right to employ two men where one would be sufficient, nor have we any excuse for using an expensive instrument like gold in our exchanges, if it can be shown by sufficient experience that paper, costing little or nothing, will serve our purpose as well.

At the close of a communication in relation to "Congress and the Currency," published in your paper of the 27th of June, it was assumed that there ought to be everywhere a cheap, efficient system of redemption of bank-notes, such as was established in Boston, as the commercial center of New-England, nearly half a century since, so that not only all the notes and checks issued by banking institutions should be equal to specie, but all other paper, following and taking its character from these, should be constantly convertible when due, without cost to the holder, into that which would purchase and pay like the notes, all being equal to gold.

This system, so far as known to the writer, has never yet been equaled, and the purpose of this communication is to urge its adoption, not only in this country, but throughout the world. It is well known to all who have paid attention to the subject that the individual who has current funds in bank needs no specie, because his check is better. The same is true of the bank in the country which has funds in the city, or Clearing-house, toward which its notes flow for redemption, and the rule holds good universally, for we find that the city bank which can draw on funds in London never needs gold, for the bill on London is both better and cheaper.

All these notes and bills, from lowest to highest, either do or should represent products of our labor for which gold must be paid, and it is on this merchandise that the paper is based, and not upon specie, which is simply the measure of our prices. It is not, and never can be, to any extent, the basis of a currency such as all the world wants, and must have, to use in the transactions amounting to thousands of millions of dollars daily, though a comparatively small amount may be kept idle, and paper issued in its place. It will, we think, be difficult to justify the waste of labor involved in the production of all the gold now on deposit, so long as it is not wanted as merchandise, for it only acts representatively, and really serves no useful purpose until it takes some other more profitable form.

We insist, then, in the name of economy, that gold shall not be used as currency, nor necessarily as a basis of our paper, except it may be in the form of merchandise, like other products of labor; that having a more uniform cost than other things, and being for that, with other reasons, the best monetary standard. We object to the expense involved in the employment of the Sub-Treasury to carry on the business of the Government, for we have seen that it could be done through the agency of a single institution with its branches, and the use of gold dispensed with. Massachusetts, for more than sixty years, has deposited her revenues with and drawn checks upon banks in Boston, and not only never lost a dollar, but constantly received interest on the deposits, just as the General Government might have done for more than thirty years past, but for the strange notion that its agents must have instruments different from those used by the people at large in their business, which is of vastly more importance.

Let us have, first, a currency fit for all parties, and, then in accordance with the practice of all individuals and corporations, make an arrangement by which our public revenues shall be kept safely and disbursed promptly and without charge at all points, and an equitable interest paid on deposits, and also a portion of the profit on the circulating notes, as proposed in the communication already referred to. Let the central institution be the great clearing-house for the whole country, being located in New-York, toward which, as a common center, all our exchanges naturally flow, and require that the notes of this bank and its branches shall be at par in London, and hence everywhere.

Prior to all this, we must not only have resumption of specie payments but an international money standard, so that whatever may be the names of our coins, their weight and fineness and consequently commercial value shall be identical with those of other leading nations.

We must avoid, first, the necessity for a large amount of coin, and then equally the waste consequent upon recoinage, by agreeing with other nations upon a common standard. And our ability to do this will be increased if we provide that the necessary changes shall not prejudice existing contracts, as our substitution of paper for gold did, and as is done now daily by our efforts to bring the depreciated paper up to the specie standard. Sooner or later our people will learn that there is no excuse for the waste to which we have so long been subjected, and then perhaps demand a change in policy too abrupt for our convenience. The present seems to some of us a favorable moment for improvement, and I indulge the hope expressed in my previous communication, that Gen. GRANT'S Administration will be able to effect the desired reforms and make it possible for capitalists to forecast the future, and be ready to employ labor profitably, so that the contest which now appears so imminent between the two interests shall be avoided and the country be at peace.

W.

SATURDAY, July 2, 1870.

Railroad Dust and Slow Traveling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial yesterday on "Railroad Dust and Slow Traveling," would lead your readers to believe that you have taken a recent ride on the Morris and Essex Railroad amid all its conglomeration of dust, dirt, cinders, smoke, tunnels, bores, curves, slow speed, and general want of comfort to the passengers. Why, Sir, this road is the glory of washer-women, who get more business in their (clothes) line from it than all the other roads out of New-York. The locomotive on the Montclair Branch road is used without a cinder-screen, on purpose to pay off the people who want to stop over a train at Newark—the result is, all the passengers are punished who cannot get away from the road at Newark to go on that gem of all the railroads, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. O, how we long for the monopoly of old Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other first-class roads.

ONE WHO REGARDS HIS EYES.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

The Staff and Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would be a stigma upon human nature to believe that any statesman would, understanding the subject, willingly leave our navy in its present unhappy and paralyzing lock of naval staff rank. It is an error to suppose that this subject involves any new and special honors for the Staff Corps, that it implies acts of legislative generosity which might bear delay without inflicting injustice. The wretched fact is, that all at once, while resting in the calm security of right, confiding in national justice, unsuspecting wrong or aggression, one-half of the whole navy was suddenly "cast down and thrown into the pit." The act, so humiliating and startling to its victims, was not intended by its authors to be permanent or to result so disastrously to the navy and to individuals. It would be unjust to those who struck the blow to believe they foresaw its consequences. Such an assumption would be inconsistent with the declarations and the known generous character of those who, at the time, controlled the Navy Department. There is every assurance that Mr. BORIE deeply regrets the result, and is most desirous to see it done away with. Believing in a good to be accomplished by the order, he issued it in the full confidence that these lower depths into which the Staff Corps were forced, were so unjust and so dramatically conspicuous, that Congress would immediately redress a wrong so marked and so generally admitted. Acting in this purpose of justice, we are assured, the distinguished Chairman of the House Naval Committee, in the last day of the session, stood patiently for hours on his feet, struggling amid the pressure of business to introduce a resolution provisionally lifting the Staff Corps from these humiliating depths until permanent legislation could be had.

Like most violent means of effecting an object, this failed in its purpose, and recoiled with destructive power upon the whole navy. It cannot be otherwise than demoralizing to the service, when the oldest officers in it were compelled to cut from their uniforms the decorations of rank earned in war and long service, and worn with honorable pride for years; to appear upon ceremonial occasions, their gray hairs contrasting ridiculously with the uniform worn alike by them and the young men, some of whom they have had appointed to service. The few old retired officers lost from their pittance over two hundred dollars a year, and the youth of the navy were taught contempt for age and faithful service in staff officers, a teaching which will be naturally and readily brought to bear upon their seniors of the line—the signs of aggression already manifesting themselves in that direction; and finally, social relation between those of corresponding years and service was broken up.

It is no wonder that almost without exception the whole Press of the United States and the military Press of Europe rose up against a wrong so discreditable to an intelligent people, so paralyzing to the energies of a military institution. The London *Army & Navy Gazette* thus comments upon the situation:

"We shall expect to see the early settlement of this matter in the United States, for our Transatlantic brethren are proverbial for their energy when once they set about effecting a change. At the present time the 'line' and 'staff' officers (equivalent to our combatant and non-combatant classes) are arguing the question of the equalization of the various branches, the combatant, the navigating, the engineering, the medical, and the commissariat. We feel confident of the result, and we anticipate increase of efficiency in the United States Navy by the adoption of the European system."

In the storm the navy has been well-nigh wrecked, and its destruction has fallen alike upon the just and the unjust, for there were many line officers who saw and regretted the evil done, and whose instincts of justice revolted from the wrong done their fellow-officers. The whole institution has fallen in respect before the country and Congress. Its progress and individual advancement has been arrested—millions withheld from its support and increase. In addition to all this outside and impulsive sentiment, a Congressional Committee of untiring labor spent months in hearing testimony and views from all parties, and arrived at the deliberate conclusion that the position of the Staff Corps was most unjust, and is ready to present a conservative bill of remedy. If, under all these circumstances of pressing injustice, humiliating wrong, the demand of the people, the opinion of the world, the testimony of a Congressional Committee, no remedial action be had, it requires no sagacity nor the wisdom of a seer to tell where the now battered many will be landed before the next Congress. A struggling, vital principle has always proved stronger than any power or individual. The unsettled question will necessarily complicate the coming elections. The most influential Republican journals in various sections of the country have warned the Republican Party of its responsibility in this matter, and the popular sense of justice of the American people will shatter any institution which is poisoned by a class discrimination repudiated by every other naval and military institution in the world. No friend of the navy, in or out of it, can desire the continuance of this agitation, and upon every officer of the service it must bear most personally and officially with detrimental effect.

X.

FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

Woman's Rights in England.

A meeting of the Victoria Discussion Society was lately held under the presidency of Mr. HOSKINS, B. A., to discuss the rights of women to the franchise and admission to Parliament. The meeting was very poorly attended. The Chairman read a paper which, among other things, stated that educated women of the age of twenty-one ought to have a vote, and 150 ladies ought to be given seats in the House of Lords. Miss EMILY FAITHFUL denounced the Chairman as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and said in reference to woman's rights, "Why should we only toil, why are the roof and crown of things?" Mr. COOKE and other speakers expressed, amid loud dissent from the ladies, their entire disapproval of woman suffrage, and Miss FAULCONER, in reply, urged that women had taken care of babies long enough, and it was the turn of men to stay at home and do it now. We may soon expect countless advertisements of "Wanted—A situation as nurse in a small family by a respectable Protestant young man. No objections to going into the country."

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool June 23 and Queenstown June 24, arrived at this port yesterday. The news by this arrival is two days later than that brought by the *Aleppo* and the *Main*.

The Swiss Federal Assembly was convoked for the 4th of July. The treaty concluded between Switzerland and Italy for the piercing of the St. Gothard is to be submitted to it at an early sitting for ratification.

We have to announce the death of M. JULES DE GONCOURT, at his residence at Auteuil, France, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He and his brother EDMOND had written together a number of semi-historical works and some theatrical pieces.

Subscriptions have been opened in Italy to raise monuments to SAVONAROLA, the great preacher of Ferrara, and to HODONI, printer, who published at Parma, at the end of the last century, splendid editions of the classics, now much sought after by book collectors.

The excessive heat of the weather in England combined with the exposure to the glowing heat of the furnaces, caused a number of men in the iron works in the South Staffordshire district to leave their work recently. It is stated that a number of the puddling furnaces will be let down till the weather becomes cooler again.

"Count PAUL DE DEMIDOFF," says the *Liberté*, "is at present endeavoring to obtain from the Emperor ALEXANDER, permission to assume the title of Prince de San-Donato, which his late uncle had enjoyed. The Czar, however, is not much disposed to recognise the assumption of foreign titles by Russian subjects."

The *Gaulois* reports a short conversation which took place the other day at Ascot, between the Princess of Wales and a French attaché, who was over-elated at the victory of *Sornette*. "That admirable race, Madame," said he, "revenged us for Waterloo." "True," answered the Princess, "but at Waterloo you ran better still."

The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg states that a report made to the Czar by the Minister of War, shows that Russia possesses at present 566,232 needle-guns, and that the fabrication of metallic cartridges has reached 300,000 a day, giving a total in hand of 15,000,000.

Batch sixteen, says the London *Standard*, of June 23, of the correspondence respecting the capture and murder by brigands of British and Italian subjects in Greece, was published yesterday. It contains the conclusion of the report of the trial of seven brigands of the Arvanitei band held before the Athens Court of Assizes on the 21st and 22d of May. The brigands were all found guilty and sentenced to death. The prisoners were further condemned in costs. The President told the prisoners that they might enter an appeal to the Court of Cassation within five days of the date of their conviction. The condemned are all under thirty years of age.

The card published by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL in the London papers relating to the completion of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, is as follows: "We find that erroneous reports are in circulation respecting *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, the novel on which Mr. DICKENS was at work when he died. It has been suggested that the tale is to be finished by other hands. We hope you will allow us to state in your columns that Mr. DICKENS has left three numbers complete, in addition to those already published, this being one-half of the story as it was intended to be written. These numbers will be published, and the fragment will so remain. No other writer could be permitted by us to complete the work which Mr. DICKENS has left.

Recent correspondence between the Government and the Governors of the Bank of England, according to the city article of the London *Times*, indicates a step in the right direction toward accomplishing the withdrawal of the light gold coin now in circulation. The bank has hitherto been able to allow only £3 17s. 6½d. per ounce for light gold. They have now given notice that they will be prepared in future to receive it at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce. It has been an undoubted hardship on bankers and the last holders of light sovereigns that they have had to bear a loss of 4d. an ounce, in addition to the loss by weight, but the step which the Government has sanctioned for mitigating this hardship will remove any plausible pretext for future systematic evasion of the law. The bank has also given notice that the following are the prices at which they are now buying foreign gold coins, viz.: United States gold coin at £3 16s. 3d. per ounce; French do., £3 16s. 2½d.; Russian do., £3 17s. 7½d.

The journals of Verviers, in Belgium, give some details concerning the disorders which have taken place in that town. Some young men of the militia who had been called out for exercise, accompanied by some workmen of the Internationale, marched through the streets beating drums, and preceded by a red flag bearing the words, "Victims of the tax of blood." In passing before the police-station they sang the "Marseillaise," when three agents of the public force came out, and, after unsuccessfully calling on the rioters to disperse, seized the flag and carried it off. The militiamen then procured a piece of stuff of the same color, and, hoisting it on a stick, again showed themselves in defiance, before the Police office. The agents, who were then only eight in number, attempted to compel the mob to disperse, and, being attacked, were forced to draw their swords. The conflict became serious, and the Police, being quite outnumbered, were ill-treated. Several of them were disarmed and then wounded with their own weapons; they, however, succeeded in arresting three of the rioters, but two agents were dangerously hurt. The mob then retired, and a party of gendarmes arrived to assist the agents.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says that the persecution with which the Catholics of Poland have been visited, has now been extended to the Baltic Provinces of Russia. All public functionaries belonging to the Reformed Church are compelled to attend all the religious solemnities celebrated in the Russian churches in honor of the Emperor or other members of the Imperial family. They have in vain represented that they perform those religious duties in their own places of worship, and they have been informed that the Greek faith being that of the State, they must attend all solemn ceremonies the object of which is to implore the Divine blessing in favor of the reigning dynasty. On the occasion of the last celebration of the Emperor's birth-day, the Governor of Riga, in order to ascertain whether all the Protestant functionaries had really been present at the *Te Deum*, gave notice that immediately after the religious ceremony he would, on behalf of the Emperor, receive the congratulations of the civil and military authorities. The proslytism thus sought to be carried out to the detriment of their co-religionists, has greatly excited the French Protestants, and a member of the Evangelical Consistory of Paris, M. DE PRESSENSE, has ventured to address himself directly to the Emperor, in the hope of securing to the Protestants of the Baltic Provinces the liberty of conscience which they had been promised. The Czar received the petition at Ems, and he said in reply to M. DE PRESSENSE, that if that gentleman chose to visit him during his stay in Germany, his Majesty would be willing to see him. Acting upon this invitation, M. DE PRESSENSE has proceeded to Jungerheim, near Darmsdadt, where the Emperor has lately been staying.

In the papers in the case instituted by Mr. TENNYSON and Messrs. STRAHAN & Co., publishers, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to recover damages from Mr. ROBERT FORRESTER, Stockwell-street, Glasgow, one of the booksellers against whom interdict was recently granted, restraining them from selling copies of Mr. TENNYSON'S works printed in foreign countries, it is stated that Mr. TENNYSON is the proprietor of the copyright of the whole of his poetical works, and is entered as such in Stationers' Hall. The other pursuers, Messrs. ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., carrying on business as publishers in London and Edinburgh, have acquired, by agreement with Mr. TENNYSON, the sole and exclusive right to print and publish the works within the British dominions for five years, from the 1st of January, 1869, the whole of which works were first composed, written and printed within the United Kingdom. It is then alleged that, in violation of the law of copyright, and of the rights of the pursuers in the works, "the defender, in the months of December, 1869, and January and February, 1870, imported, or caused to be imported, into this country, for sale or hire, copies of the works reprinted in a place out of the British dominions, or knowingly sold, published, or exposed them to sale within his place of business. It is stated that the reprints were printed in the United States, and published there by FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston. The pursuers say that they have suffered pecuniary loss and damage by the defender's conduct, the copyright of the works being a property of very great value. The damages are laid at £500.

MR. DISRAELI AND BLACKWOOD.

A Note to the Review of "Lothair"—The Critic's Explanation of the Allusion to the Author's Race.

From the London Standard, June 23.

A second edition of *Blackwood's Magazine* for June has been published, with a note of four pages to the review of *Lothair*. It is occupied chiefly with extracts from, and a running commentary on, the articles in which many newspapers, both in town and country, have assailed Mr. DISRAELI'S assailant. The most interesting part of the rejoinder is that in which the critic in *Blackwood* explains and justifies his allusion to Mr. DISRAELI'S race: "One grand count of the indictment against us is, that, in alluding to things Jewish, we have rendered our article personal and offensive to Mr. DISRAELI. Now, we should have said just what we have said if Mr. DISRAELI traced his pedigree to HAROLD or WILLIAM the Conqueror; for it is not the man of Jewish descent, but the champion of Hebrew pre-eminence, perfection, and other nonsensical pretensions, who has been the object of our allusions. The most conspicuous feature in some of his later novels has been the asserted superiority of the Jews to all other people. To talk of this in discussing his merits as an author is no more personal than to mention hero-worship in connection with CARLYLE, or certain fantastic theories of art in reviewing Mr. RUSKIN. We have spoken of Mr. DISRAELI in the character in which it is his pleasure to disport himself, and in which he is universally recognizable by all who ever heard of him. For a quarter of a century his satirists have depicted him with pen and pencil under Jewish nicknames and with Jewish peculiarities of costume. The whole meaning of the mock novel of *Coningsby* vanishes if the Jewish element is ignored. In that parody a vendor of old clothes, cheap pen-knives, and similar wares, inhabits a palace filled with fabulous delights, and plays a tune on 'the little harp peculiar to his nation.' This is the Jew that Titmarsh drew. And now the critics, who have been so long chuckling over and repeating ridicule of this sort, suddenly discover that we, from whose article nobody can derive the remotest hint of anything concerning Mr. DISRAELI'S private life, are guilty of gross personality. Do they think that, because they are thus tardily virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne! and ginger shall still be hot in the mouth, though they may prefer to offer their readers sawdust."

From the Echo, June 21.

The critic of *Lothair*, in *Blackwood's Magazine* will not take much by his explanatory note, published yesterday in the second edition of the current number. There was no need to vindicate the right of a magazine to publish a rather shallow and quasi-facetious review of even an Ex-Prime Minister's novel. That never was the question. The charge was that *Blackwood's* critic, actuated by political and personal motives, went out of his way to throw the worn-out taunt of "old clo" at Mr. DISRAELI, and that in doing so he was guilty of something very like blasphemy. On these points the rejoinder is singularly weak. The reviewer says that he did not raise the cry of "old clo" because Mr. DISRAELI was of Jewish extraction, but because he was the "champion of Hebrew pre-eminence, perfection, and other nonsensical pretensions." If that were all, the reviewer would be singularly foolish to bring forward the subject a quarter of a century after the novels in which it was propounded were published, and while reviewing a book which contains absolutely no reference to the "ridiculous pretensions." As to the insinuation that Mr. DISRAELI might put himself forward as the Jewish Messiah, the reviewer attempts to vindicate his good taste by saying that he, as a Christian, of course does not believe in the Jewish Messiah. He must be an odd sort of Christian who does not believe in the Jewish Messiah, whom Mr. DISRAELI, in common with all Christians, considers to have been the founder of the Christian religion; but, in any case, to make fun of expectations founded on even a mistaken view of Old Testament promises is simply disgusting and disgraceful. We regret that the pages of *Blackwood* should have been so stained.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

The Accident on the Great Northern Railway in England—Particulars of the Terrible Disaster.

From the London Standard, June 23.

A general goods train from the north was proceeding at the rate of sixteen to twenty miles per hour past Newark Station, on the main upline of the Great Northern, when, on passing under Claypole Bridge, half a mile from the station, the axle of a six-ton truck, belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, which formed part of the train, broke. The immediate consequence appears to have been to throw this truck, with a jerk, on to or across the up-line at the very moment when the Yorkshire excursion train of thirty carriages, conveying 500 or 600 persons from London, ran up at the rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour. The engine of the passenger train seems to have bounded off the line, struck the embankment, rebounded toward the line without regaining the rails, and to have dashed on with the train behind it, partly on and partly off the way, and under the bridge, the engine itself or one of the carriages clipping a piece of stone off the buttress as it passed. For fifty yards or more the engine, a locomotive of fifty tons weight, and the carriages immediately behind jolted and bumped along off the metals. Then the engine having left the way, darted off to the embankment on the left, struck the bank, and turned completely over. Nearly, if not quite, half the train was instantaneously thrown over and about the prostrate locomotive. The latter half, consisting of fifteen or sixteen carriages, had become detached, and remained on the rails. The whole of the other carriages were, by the force of the impetus, driven over and into each other in one general wreck, piled high by the wayside rather than scattered around. A brook ran at the foot of the small embankment of the railway; and a green bank, surmounted by a thin thorn fence, marked the Company's land off from a small pasture field adjoining.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

Here, at 1½ o'clock, the quiet of the Summer morning in the country was broken by the horrid roar of the overturned engine and by the cries and groans of wounded persons. Naturally, the passengers in the after-part of the train were the first to give assistance, and to run off to Newark and scour the district for further aid. Adequate help, both surgical and mechanical, appears to have been got together as promptly as could be expected at so untimely an hour. Still the agony of the sufferers was in some cases necessarily protracted. Mr. C. A. WILSON, music-seller, of Leeds, acted with remarkable presence of mind. This gentleman was seated in a compartment with one lady and four gentlemen. He felt first a bump, saw the lamp shake, felt the train off the line, and the next instant found himself almost buried, he knew not where. Recovering breath and collecting his faculties, he discovered that he was tightly held by a heavy weight of timber pressing on his ankle and hip. Overhead and around him were broken planks and splinters. A good deal of this he managed to clear away, but he was quite unable to extricate his leg. On all sides he heard the cries of the wounded. He could give no help; but, with manly fortitude, he refrained from calling for assistance until others in greater danger than himself were relieved. The circumstances were trying, because, as Mr. WILSON found, while his ankle was fast held, one knee was bent on the chest of a gentleman below him—one who had sat in the same carriage, a friend whom he knew, and who not unnaturally urged him very earnestly to "sing out." Groping about as far as his outstretched hands could reach, Mr. WILSON felt and saw the arms of a lady. Withdrawing his hands, he found them stained with blood. The lady was Mrs. ROBINSON, who had sat in the next seat of the carriage, and was here crushed to death. For two hours did he and his friend below remain firmly held in the grip of the heavy timber pressing on them.

RELIEF AT LAST.

When at length the workmen got to them, Mr. WILSON directed their operations, and, after danger from misapplied leverage, and an accidental and probably well-meant blow on the head from a crowbar, he and the man beneath were liberated. Mr. WILSON'S ankle was believed to be broken, but it is happily whole, though bruised and sprained. Many other incidents of a more or less severe nature must have marked the scene before all the wounded were cleared off to Newark or sent on to their homes. It would appear that the truck which caused the accident remained attached to the fore part of the train after it struck the excursion engine, and was drawn a distance of 300 yards or more before the coupling gave way and it was thrown off, while several trucks in the rear of it were scattered about at the first shock, two being overturned into a pool of stagnant water on the London side of the bridge. It is fortunate that nothing particularly inflammable or explosive was in the goods train, and that the engine did not run full tilt against the buttress of the bridge, and so render the wreck of the train even more complete than it has been. Gangs of men are still employed in clearing away the *débris*, and as every train, whether to or from London, passes the spot, the carriage windows are filled with the heads of passengers endeavoring to get a glimpse of the scene of the accident.

THE FATAL RESULTS.

Two more deaths have ocurred since Tuesday. One is that of THOMAS MARSHALL; the other of the infant daughter of Mrs. HADDOCK, aged thirteen months. It is believed that the mother threw the child out of the window in the hope of saving its life. Its arm was fractured, and it was otherwise so seriously injured that it expired yesterday. Mrs. HADDOCK, the mother, was killed in the accident. The number of the dead is now eighteen, all of whom were identified by relations who had come up, chiefly from the neighborhood of Leeds, for that purpose. Several of the principal officials of the Great Northern Railway Company are in attendance, and it is expected that a full investigation of the matter will be opened before the Coroner and the Government Inspector on Friday. The patients in the hospital are reported to be doing well, and are pronounced to be out of danger. Two or three rather critical cases are still to be found among those at the hotels. Several of the less seriously injured of the sufferers have returned to their homes. All are agreed that the inn-keepers and people of Newark have treated them kindly.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad.

An accident occurred to five coal cars of a freight train, yesterday morning, at Washingtonville, Orange County, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway, in which a brakeman named JONATHAN CROWELL was instantly killed. In going down the grade at that place the train broke in two, and the cars came violently together, breaking up the five coal dumps, and blocking up the track, detaining trains for a number of hours. CROWELL, who was badly mutilated, had a wife and several children, and resided at Port Jervis.

FREE LABOR BUREAU.

Operations of the New System—An Abundance of Help and of Employment.

It is well known by the readers of the TIMES that there has been in operation in this City since June 15, 1869, a Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, organized, under the act of the Legislature of 1869, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and sustained by them. Here any servant, male or female, can register his or her name, and be tolerably certain of being employed in a very short time. The institution is under the charge of Mr. JAMES DONAHUE, who is assisted by nine clerks, and appears to be conducted in a thoroughly systematic manner.

THE FIGURES.

The following table will show the number of persons who have obtained employment at this Bureau during the first year of its organization:

June 15 to July 31, '69	2,484	January, 1870	1,820
August, 1869	2,348	February, 1870	2,124
September, 1869	2,729	March, 1870	3,287
October, 1869	3,074	April, 1870	2,613
November, 1869	2,388	May, 1870	2,611
December, 1869	1,955	June, 1870	3,199
Total			30,932

The majority of these persons were servants, and sixty per cent. of the whole were females. Of the nationalities the natives of Ireland were greatly in the majority. There were very few Germans or Scotch, and a very small number were colored.

THE LOCATION.

The Bureau was formerly located in the Plimpton Building, but was removed on the 1st of May to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, which has been fitted up for the purposes of the Bureau. The apartments on the first floor are devoted to offices and reception-rooms, and a one-story addition has been erected for the accommodation of male laborers and farm hands who, having registered their names for employment, depart to their homes or boarding-houses and await a message, or call again for an answer to their application. The building is admirably suited for the business, being quite central in location, and the apartments large. On the second floor are waiting-rooms where the female servants sit on benches ranged around, and await their turn for being called.

THE RULES FOR SERVANTS.

The office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. from April 1 to Nov. 1, and from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. during the remainder of the year. Books are kept in which are recorded the names of applicants for employment, their residence, the time they have been in the United States and in the City, their place of birth, married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them and their trade or occupation; also books in which are recorded the names and residences of persons applying for labor, the kind of labor required and the price or wages proposed to be paid.

No fee from either applicants for employment or for labor is on any pretence demanded. In the female department a reception-room is provided for those seeking help, and a sitting-room for those desirous of employment.

REGULATIONS FOR EMPLOYERS.

With a view of facilitating business, and protecting alike the interest of the employer and employe, the following rules have been adopted for their government:

Persons desirous of obtaining situations are required, upon application, to register their names. A ticket being furnished them, they are directed to the sitting-room and seated in numerical order, the first on the line having preference for the situation offered.

A book is kept in which are recorded the names of any parties using disrespectful or improper language, or failing to keep an engagement after being engaged, which thenceforth debars them from the privileges of the office.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

Persons seeking help, upon registering their names, are shown to the reception-room and seated in numerical order, their request written on a slip of paper and posted on the bulletin. The message is sent to the waiting-room above, for instance, that a cook is wanted. The first girl on the line, who claims to be a cook, is then sent to the reception-room, where she confers with the applicant. If engaged, her name, as engaged, is entered on the engagement register, opposite the name of the person engaging. Care is taken to prevent improper persons obtaining help at this Bureau.

WRONGS REDRESSED.

Instances have occurred in which parties engaging help have discharged them before the expiration of the month. On complaint being made at the Bureau, a written request for the payment of the wages has generally been successful. Where payment has still been refused, a record is made against the person's name, which debars that person from obtaining help from the Bureau again.

SUCCESS OF THE BUREAU.

The following extract from the report of Mr. G. M. LOSEE, Mr. DONAHUE'S predecessor, showing the operations of the Bureau for the first six months of its existence, will exhibit the success which attended the undertaking almost immediately upon its inception:

"Of the aggregate number of applications by employers, sixty per cent. required ordinary house-workers, the remainder requiring help for the higher grades of household duties. During the Summer and Fall months girls demanded high wages, and are very independent. The supply at the present time being much greater than the demand, and the times being very dull, they are willing to accept places at more reasonable terms, which accounts for a greater proportion provided. Of the aggregate number of females seeking employment, fifty per cent. desired situations in the higher grades of household duties. During the existence of this institution all able-bodied men that were willing to work could get situations in the City or country and receive fair wages. At present the demand for male labor is very slight; steam-boats being taken from their routes for the Winter, canals closing, suspension of work on buildings, farmers and brick-makers idle. In fact, the only orders on our books for labor are from contractors to dig sewers and ditches, waiters for hotels, &c. A number of those seeking employment desire light work, such as porters, clerks, watchmen, &c. Many are unfit for manual labor, being broken down by dissipation, &c. The demand for skilled male labor has been limited. About eighty per cent. of those seeking employment were only fitted to perform ordinary laborer's work. Of the aggregate number of male and female labor required, we have furnished about seventy-five per cent.—the remainder being unwilling to leave the City or not having satisfactory references."

Mr. DONAHUE makes a like favorable report during his superintendence. The figures for the month of June, given above, exhibit a very gratifying state of affairs. Just now the demand for labor is so great that good servants are required to remain but a short time without being employed. Situations have been furnished for as many as 775 in a single week, and it not unfrequently happens that the average for a number of weeks together will be 750. As stated above, there is no charge either to employer or employe. The Bureau is an intelligence office on a large scale, where both servants and employers may have their wants satisfied in the briefest possible space of time. Applications for servants are received from all parts of the country, and this season Mr. DONAHUE has supplied some of the principal hotels at the watering-places with first-class servants. The pay for house-servants ranges from $12 to $20 per month, and averages $15. For males, as waiters, coachmen, farm laborers, not less than $20, and the average is about $25. Some first-class cooks have been paid as high as $40, and even $60 per month; but these cases are rare, as among the large number of applicants but few may be termed "skilled," for skilled servants have no difficulty in obtaining situations without recourse to an intelligence bureau.

Mondays and Tuesdays are the busiest days of the week. Then the employers are present in large numbers, and sometimes the throng is so great as to require the whole clerical force of the establishment to attend to them.

It is expected when this institution becomes generally known throughout the City, that the accommodations will have to be increased. The servants come from all parts of the City now, and many of the intelligence offices have been obliged to give up business in consequence of the establishment of this Bureau.

The Dry Goods Clerks at Lion Park.

The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association spent the day, yesterday, at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, where the members and their wives, children and sweethearts enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent, dividing their time between dancing to the fine music of Wallace's Band, rambling around the shady grounds, riding the revolving-horses, rolling ten-pins, manifesting their skill in target-shooting, and participating in the various other enjoyments which Mr. KAPP, the proprietor of this famous resort, has provided for the comfort and amusement of his guests. The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. H. J. SWENTZEL, W. A. HAUGHTON, and RUFUS SNYDER did everything in their power to add to the comfort and convenience of those who were in attendance. In the afternoon the visitors and invited guests began to arrive in large numbers, among them being "Nettie," the young lady who has written considerable in relation to the oppression which, it is alleged, many of the female dry goods clerks are suffering, owing to the heartlessness of their employers. She made a brief speech setting forth the grievances of which her fellow-saleswomen complain, and enlisted the sympathy of all who listened to her. After nightfall there was a grand display of fire-works in front of the hotel in the Park, which afforded much enjoyment to the spectators. The pleasures of the occasion were kept up until far into the evening, and when they closed all returned home remarkably well satisfied with the relaxation and amusement which the day afforded. The Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association is now in a most flourishing condition, and has the ardent cooperation and sympathy of the most responsible dry goods establishments in the City. It numbers about 650 members. Mr. H. J. SWENTZEL is the President, having lately been re-elected for a second term.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Organization of the Board—Address of Mayor Hall—The Assessment Lists for 1870.

At noon yesterday, the Mayor, the Recorder, and the members of the Board of Aldermen, who are under the law recently passed by the Legislature, constituted a Board of Supervisors, met in the Chamber of the Board in the new Court-house.

The Clerk, Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, read the law referred to above, and also the certificates of election of the Mayor, Recorder, and the members of the Board of Aldermen. The County Clerk then swore in the members of the Board, and Mayor Hall, taking the chair, said:

FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: The law has imposed me on you as your presiding officer. The usual speech of thanks must therefore be omitted. Whether we shall hereafter thank the statute for creating these relations between us remains to be seen. The term of office of the last Board of Supervisors expired at noon today. My official relations with that Board extended over ten years, and I am sure that it always preserved a good and faithful record. It will receive the thanks of all for its patriotism during the rebellion. It never sold cadetships, nor voted away islands and millions of acres of land; nor did it vote to tax salt and the necessaries of life in order that owners of salt mines and manufacturers might enrich themselves on the money wrung from the poor. We did none of these things. We are but the successors of that Board. The rules and regulations of its officers descend to us entire. We are to serve without any remuneration, and let us pledge ourselves to act prudently and faithfully in the discharge of the duties of our office.

A communication was then presented from the Tax Commissioners, showing the assessed value of the real and personal estate of the City and County as follows:

Value of real estate in 1869	$633,114,468
Value of real estate in 1870	742,134,350
Increase	$59,089,182
Value of personal estate in 1869:	
Of residents	$175,990,396
Of non-residents	29,417,099
Of shareholders in banks	75,735,201
Total	$281,142,696
Value of personal estate in 1870:	
Of residents	$196,389,202
Of non-residents	33,829,175
Of shareholders in banks	75,074,322
Total	$305,292,699

Showing an increase of $24,810,882 on the value of property of residents and non-residents, and a decrease of $660,879 on the value of shares in banks. The net increase in the assessed value of real and personal estate is therefore $83,169,885.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Taxes, and the Board adjourned subject to call.

The law provides for the retention of all the employes of the late Board of Supervisors by the new Board, so that no changes will be made in the clerical force of the Board.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

The Ladies Out in Full Force Yesterday—The Experience of a Nymph Seeking for Facts.

"The day we celebrate" was inaugurated at the free baths yesterday by a grand charge of females of every age, color, and condition, who advanced in a steady stream from 5 A. M. till 2 P. M., without seeming to diminish in numbers. The ticket-receivers who were stationed at the doors were kept as lively as crickets during the whole morning in giving out tickets and answering questions put to them by their fair patrons, and at the conclusion of their day's labor a fervent prayer went up, doubtless, that such another throng would in the future never darken the doors, at least in the same manner as yesterday, as it would require the patience of Job himself, and the fortitude of GRANT to withstand the avalanch of difficulties that surrounded the ticket-takers. "Mr. Officer," asked a damsel who came from Second-avenue, "do you really think the bath is dangerous—are there any vermin in the water? I have heard so many, many different stories about the class of people who frequent them—mere laborers' wives and drunken men—that I have really resolved to test them myself and ascertain the truth." The questioner, who was "fair to look upon," accompanied the above remarks by a look of utter disdain at the females who were crowding in, but her fears being quieted by the gentlemanly ushers, she ventured in, but soon returned with horror depicted on her countenance at the spectacle that had greeted her astonished optics. Without waiting to explain her opinion of the scenes she had witnessed, she hurried out through the gangway, muttering, "Horrible, filthy, indecent," until lost to view in the surging multitude of astonished matrons and maids. The merry laughter on the inside and the pleasant expression of the countenances of those who came out after having partaken of a bath in the cool, pure water, belied the exclamations of the disgusted visitor. Throughout the day until their closing, fully 4,000 females patronized both baths, and their popularity has been fully established. Yesterday each bath was provided with an experienced female waitress by Superintendent KRACK, who attended to the every want of their respective charges. As the season advances, and the excellent manner in which the baths are conducted becomes known generally throughout the City, hundreds of ladies who have hitherto abstained from visiting through a fear of impropriety, will, it is expected, patronize them to an extent unknown in the annals of free baths.

The bath at the foot of Charles-street, by reason of its removal so recently from Thirteenth-street, was not crowded as much as the one at Fifth-street; as it was, however, some 800 or 900 ladies visited it, a portion partially from curiosity, but most of them to bathe. Owing to the great numbers present yesterday, which completely took the officers on hand by surprise, it has been decided in the future to lengthen the time for bathing one or two hours.

OBITUARY.

Major-Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, a brief announcement of whose death appeared in these columns yesterday, was one of the most gallant soldiers that fought for the Union in the late war, and a gentleman whose character was without a blemish. He was born, we believe, in Massachusetts, in 1828. In April, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant of the famous Fifth New-York Volunteers, better known as the Duryea Zouaves, and served with that regiment during part of the first year of the war, during which he was commissioned Major of the Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, (First United States Chasseurs,) of which, at that time, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE was in command, and Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER was Lieutenant-Colonel. With this regiment he served with distinction, as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, until, toward the close of the war, he attained the rank of Brigadier-General, and subsequently was brevetted Major-General for distinguished gallantry. Gen. HAMBLIN'S command was attached to the Sixth Corps, and in all the fierce battles in which that body was engaged, when attached to the Army of the Potomac, and while in the Shenandoah Valley with SHERIDAN, he was present. He was severely wounded at Winchester. He was in the final struggles around Richmond, and only sheathed his sword when his country had no further need of his services. Since the war he has resided in this City, and at the time of his death, which occurred in the forty-third year of his age, held the responsible position of Superintendent of Agencies for the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company. Gen. HAMBLIN'S generous and genial qualities endeared him to a host of friends. Before the war he was for some time a member of the Seventh Regiment, whose commandant honors his memory as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 4, 1870.

The Commandant with regret announces to this command the death of Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.

Gen. HAMBLIN was for many years a prominent member of this regiment, and served with great distinction in the army during the recent rebellion.

As a token of respect to his memory, the members of this regiment are requested to act as mourners, and will assemble in full uniform, (gray pants,) at the Armory, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

Gen. HAMBLIN'S funeral takes place today. Gen. SHALER has issued the following general order in relation to it:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 4, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—I. It is with the deepest regret that the General Commanding announces to the Division that Brevet Major-Gen. JOS. E. HAMBLIN, late Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the First Division, who served with such well-known distinction in the late war for the Union, died at his residence yesterday, the 3d inst.

II. The following detail is ordered as an escort to his remains: The Ninth Regiment Infantry; the troop of Washington Greys Cavalry, and the separate troop Cavalry, Capt. KLEN, commanding; two sections of Battery K, Artillery.

III. The escort will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, and will report to him in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 1½ o'clock P. M. on the 5th inst.

IV. The General commanding feels that this information will be received with the profoundest sorrow by the officers and men of the Division, and is assured that all who have known the late Gen. HAMBLIN, either in his military or social character, will readily accord the last respects due one who has been so well known and so well beloved. The officers of the Division who desire to take part in the ceremonies are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 136 Lexington-avenue, in uniform, and will assemble at Apollo Rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, at 1½ P. M.

V. The following officers have been requested by the friends of the family to act as pall-bearers, and will meet in uniform, mounted, at the residence of the General Commanding, No. 346 West Twenty-eighth-street, at 1¼ o'clock P. M.:

Major-Gen. Alex. Shaler, Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon
Major-Gen. C. K. Graham, Major-Gen. A. Duryea,
Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, Brig.-Gen. G. W. Palmer
Brig.-Gen. H. E. Tremain, Brig.-Gen. L. Burger,
Brig.-Gen. J. H. Liebenan, Col. John Fowler, Jr.,
Col. Wm. H. Chesebrough, Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Hawe

By order of Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

The following general orders have been issued by the commandant of the Ninth Regiment:

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 4, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 13.—This regiment having been detailed as funeral escort to the late Brevet-Major-General JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, late Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, First Division N. G. S. N. Y., the several companies of this command will assemble at the Armory on Tuesday, July 5, at 12 o'clock M., in full-dress uniform, white cross and body belts, (white gloves.) Officers will wear the usual badge of mourning.

By command of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr.
EDGAR S. ALLIEN, Adjutant.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Race on the Fashion Course, L. I., for $5,000—Lady Thorn the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:23 1-2, 2:23, 2:24 1-4.

Yesterday there was the largest assemblage of people gathered together on the Fashion Course that has been seen there for many years. Fully 8,000 persons were attracted to the course by the prospect of witnessing a trot between the fastest horses now on the turf for a purse of $5,000, the entries for which were *Lady Thorn*, *American Girl*, *Lucy*, *George Wilkes*, *George Palmer* and *Goldsmith Maid*. The latter had not got over her severe race at Narragansett Park, and her owner and trainer very judiciously let her up for this race. All the rest came to the post, and a most exciting race was expected and witnessed. DAN MACE drove *Lady Thorn*, who looked so fine and well that there was a rush to the pool-seller's box to back her, and she sold for $350 against the entire field's $130. RODEN piloted *Lucy*, BORST was behind *George Wilkes*, CHAMPLIN drove *George Palmer*, and BEN DANIELS *American Girl*. Had not great doubt prevailed in sporting circles about the race coming off, in consequence of the double postponement on the previous Friday and Saturday, the attendance would have been vastly increased.

FIRST HEAT.—They scored several times before they got the word; *Wilkes* having the pole, *Lady Thorn*, second position, *Palmer* third, and *American Girl* on the outside. When the start was had, *Wilkes* was in front, with *Palmer* next, *Lucy* third, the favorite fourth, and *American Girl*, on a break, last. Going around the turn, *Lady Thorn* became third, and was so as *George Wilkes* passed the quarter-pole in 34¾ seconds, half a length before *Palmer*, who was as far before the favorite. A fine race was witnessed along the far side, *Palmer* leading *Wilkes* a neck, while a head only separated the stallion from the old mare. The half mile was trotted in 1:10½, the three leading horses being all bunched together. MACE evidently felt that he had the race safe, for he laid third until half way along the Flushing end, when he closed upon *Wilkes* and *Palmer*, and as the three-quarter pole was passed, *Lady Thorn* was leading *Wilkes* a neck, with *Palmer* as far behind, *Lucy* fourth and *American Girl* last. Coming up the home-stretch, *Lady Thorn* steadily drew in front, and came home a clever winner by a clear length; *Palmer* beating *George Wilkes* as far, *Lucy* fourth and *American Girl* last. Time, 2:23½.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting, except for second place, in which *George Palmer* was the favorite against the field. *Lucy* went off with a good start, *Palmer* second, *Lady Thorn* third and *Wilkes*, on a break, last. Going around the turn, *Lucy* was fully two lengths ahead of *Lady Thorn*, *American Girl* third, and *Palmer*, on a run, which he kept up to the quarter-pole, fourth—*Wilkes* being at his wheel. Passing the quarter-pole in 34½ seconds, *Lucy* still led the old mare, with *American Girl* ahead of *Palmer*, who was on a run. Down the far side *Lucy* held her lead of two lengths, and was that distance ahead of *Lady Thorn* as the half-mile pole was reached in 1:08¾, her ladyship ten clear lengths ahead of *American Girl*, who had *Wilkes* on her wheel and *Palmer* in the rear. On the Flushing stretch, *Lady Thorn* pressed on *Lucy*, who, unable to maintain the rapid gait to which the old mare forced her, made a double break and was passed by the *Lady*. At the three-quarter pole *Lady Thorn* was a length before *Lucy*, who was six lengths in front of *American Girl*, with *Wilkes*, who was trotting fast at the latter's wheel. Coming up the stretch, *Lady Thorn* trotted right away from her followers, and won the heat by three lengths; *Wilkes* beating *Lucy*, who had broke, for second place by a length, *American Girl* fourth, and *Palmer* last. Time—2:23.

THIRD HEAT.—*Lady Thorn* was excluded from the pools, and *George Wilkes* was the favorite at $210 to $200 against the field for second place. *American Girl* took the lead, with *Lucy* and *Wilkes* side by side, *Lady Thorn* fourth and *Palmer* last. Going around the turn *Lady Thorn* and *Lucy* were head and head, with *American Girl* third, *Wilkes* fourth, and *Palmer* last. *Lucy* still had her neck in front as the quarter-pole was passed in thirty-six seconds, *Lady Thorn* being two lengths before *American Girl*, who was third. Along the backstretch, *Lucy* and the *Lady* were head and head, but the latter had drawn half a length in front as the half-mile pole was reached in 1:10. On the Flushing end, near the three-quarter pole, *Lady Thorn* left her feet, as also did *Lucy*, but MACE quickly had the former down to her work, while RODEN was unable to steady *Lucy* until both *Palmer* and *Wilkes* had passed her. *Lady Thorn* won the heat and race easily by two lengths, while an exciting finish for second place and money between *George Wilkes* and *George Palmer*, resulted in favor of the latter by a length. Time—2:24¼.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 4.—Purse $5,000 for all horses—$2,500 to the first, $1,200 to the second, $800 to the third, and $500 to fourth horse.

D. Mace's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
C. Champlin's b. g. George Palmer	2	5	2
W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes	3	2	3
M. Roden's b. M. Lucy	4	3	4
B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	5	4	5

Time—2:23½, 2:23, 2:24¼.

An Important Sanitary Measure in Flushing.

The Supervisor and Justices of the Peace of the town of Flushing, met last week and organized the Board of Health of the town of Flushing, in pursuance to the statute. The following important order was adopted:

"No manure of any description, offal or like offensive substances shall, between the 8th day of June and the 10th day of September, be landed from any sloop, schooner or other vessel at any place within the town of Flushing. Any person or persons violating this regulation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment for a period of months or a penalty of $30, or both, for such and every load or cargo, or part of a load or cargo, so landed, to be inflicted upon the master or owner of such vessel or upon any other person or persons by whose authority or direction the same shall be landed."

Flushing and all the towns of Queens County have been cursed by the presence of large festering heaps of offal which have poisoned the air for a long distance around, and brought sickness and often death into many a household. The same action should be taken by the Health Boards of all the towns in the county, and the Summer death rate would be materially reduced. Jamaica, in the neighborhood of the Long Island depot, is especially suffering from these pests. A person traveling on the Long Island Railroad while in Queens County, is never outside of smelling distance of these manure heaps.

Magnificent Testimonial to Superintendent Jourdan.

While Superintendent JOURDAN was Captain of the Sixth Precinct, he steadfastly refused all presents which were frequently tendered him by the citizens of the Ward in recognition of his eminent services, and they were therefore the more determined, when he left the Ward to assume the responsible duties of Superintendent of Police, to convey to him in some suitable and enduring form their appreciation of him as a public officer. Accordingly, yesterday morning a committee on behalf of the citizens of the Sixth Ward, composed of Hon. Timothy Brennan, Hon. Morgan Jones, Hon. Dennis Burns, Dr. Thos. J. Nealis, Warden John Stacom, Alderman Lysaght, Thomas D. Conroy, John Pyne and Police Captain Thomas J. Kennedy, called on Superintendent JOURDAN, at his office, at Police Head-quarters, No. 300 Mulberry street, where he was busily engaged in the performance of his duty. The Committee waited for some time, but Superintendent JOURDAN being finally at leisure, he was asked into an inner room where the gentlemen were waiting, when Dr. NEALIS read the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward, held on the 16th of April, which were reported in full in the TIMES at that time. Hon. MORGAN JONES then advanced with an elegant casket, and in a few happy words begged the Superintendent to accept it and the contents as a token of the regard of the citizens of the Sixth Ward. Glancing at the sparkling jewels, Superintendent JOURDAN said:

Gentlemen: That I am grateful for your kind consideration, I am sure you believe; but to fully express to you my feelings on this occasion is impossible. I can only say I thank you, and remembering that, boy and man, I have been among you many years, seeking and obtaining prominence in the business I have followed always with your kind wishes and good advice, I need say no more. I feel today that every effort made by me has been with your zealous co-operation, and when you come with these beautiful presents, I feel that time is not long enough for me to discover what I have done to deserve them. But let me assure you, gentlemen, and please inform the other gentlemen whom you represent, that I shall always cherish these tokens as mementoes of my most valued friends, and I hope time will show how I can appreciate your kindness.

The testimonial being then examined, was found to be worth $3,000, and to consist of a magnificent Jurgesen watch, with two heavy gold chains, and a large gold locket thickly studded with diamonds attached, a pair of sleeve-buttons, heavily set with diamonds, and a gold shield of his office as Superintendent of Police of exquisite workmanship, and having engraved on the reverse side the inscription, "Presented to Superintendent JOHN JOURDAN by the citizens of the Sixth Ward on his retirement as Captain of the Sixth Precinct, April 16, 1870." After the examination of the testimonial, and some pleasant conversation pertinent to the occasion, the Committee retired, and the Superintendent resumed his duties made doubly onerous by the day.

AFFRAYS YESTERDAY.

Desperate Affair in First-avenue—A Notorious Character Mortally Wounded—A German Assaulted in the Street.

AUGUST HAMANN, of No. 973 First-avenue, was found at an early hour yesterday morning, in a disabled condition, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, and stated that he had been assaulted, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, by some unknown ruffians and his shoulder dislocated. He was assisted to his home.

A more serious affray, and one which will probably be attended with loss of life, occurred at an equally early hour in First-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street. About 4 o'clock in the morning, five notorious characters, long known in Police circles as JAMES EAGAN, alias "Mouse," JAMES O'DONNELL, alias "Skunks," RICHARD RILEY, alias "Bum," PETER MCGIVNEY, alias "Lush," JAMES CALAHAN, alias "Mary Jane," and JOHN DUNN, who has not risen to the distinction of having any aliases whatever, all under twenty-one years of age, were seated on an iron shaft in front of the Franklin Forge, in First-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, waiting for something in their peculiar line to turn up. Presently, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, better known as "Brockey," and GEORGE RILEY, famous as "Rats," intent on turning up something, passed along on the opposite side of the street, and seeing the crowd of unsavory animals perched on the shaft, MONTGOMERY picked up a brick and threw it at them, but the missile fell short and struck none of them. MONTGOMERY, apparently determined not to be balked in his endeavor to have a difficulty, crossed the street, and addressing EAGAN as a thief, struck him a stinging blow in the face. EAGAN, according to the story given the Police, did not resent either the epithet or blow, but got up and crossed the avenue. MONTGOMERY followed close behind, accompanied by "Rats" RILEY, who was endeavoring to get him away before any thing more serious occurred, but MONTGOMERY persisted in following EAGAN, who thereupon turned, and, drawing a pistol, fired upon his pursuer. The ball took effect on MONTGOMERY in the left breast, an inch to the left of the median, and passed downward into the right lung, and he fell over into the arms of his friend "Rats." There was a sudden flight of all the noisome birds of prey, and when the Police came up on hearing the shot the street was entirely deserted. "Rats" had gone off with MONTGOMERY to Bellevue Hospital, which was close at hand. But the affair becoming known, Sergt. BANFIELD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with Officers HARTY, KILAGHAN, GAFFNEY and DIXON, soon succeeded in arresting all those present except EAGAN, and they were locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station as witnesses. EAGAN could not be found in the precinct, and at 5:40 a general alarm was sent out asking for his arrest. The wounded man is of such extremely bad antecedents that he meets with little sympathy. He was intoxicated at the time he provoked the shot which will end his life, and has been repeatedly arrested for drunkenness and assaults. Some time ago he had a difficulty with EAGAN, who at the time was bar-tender for TOMMY COSTELLO, who kept the saloon at the south-east corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, which was so notorious as the scene of frequent affrays and as the scene of the murder of RICHARD GERDES about a year since.

Coroner ROLLINS having been notified by Warden BRENNAN of the condition of MONTGOMERY, proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man. MONTGOMERY'S version of the affair did not differ in any material point from that which was obtained from other sources, and which is given above. Coroner ROLLINS issued a warrant for the arrest of EAGAN, which is in the hands of Capt. CAMERON, who is making every effort to secure him.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.

Adjourned to the 5th inst. at 10½ A. M. Illegal voters to be tried.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Non-jury Causes Only.

Nos.	Nos.
1583—Van Allen vs. Pollard.	——Rand vs. Weston.
728—Curtis vs. Watts.	——Crane vs. Simpson.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.	1561—Morrison vs. Devine.
674—Same vs. Same.	1562—Netter vs. Wolz.
1291—Guiterman vs. Schnurer.	1610—Weeks vs. Dodge.
1440—Prentice vs. Mack.	1714—Miller vs. Mix.
	1664—Seelig vs. Miller.
	1676—Leland vs. Leland.
	1698—Maurer vs. Bradley.

Judge JOACHIMSEN will hold Chambers from 10 to 11 A. M. The trial days are Tuesdays and Thursdays during this month.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY DECISION—THE RIGHT TO BRING SUIT AGAINST THE MASTER OF A VESSEL.

The following decision has been rendered:

The United States vs. The Steam-ship The Queen and Francis Grogan, her Master.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an information filed on the 13th of February, 1869, by the District-Attorney, on behalf of the United States, against the steam-ship *The Queen*, and Francis Grogan, her master. It alleges that the vessel is within this district, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, and is under seizure by the Collector of Customs for the port and collection district of the City of New-York. It also alleges that the information is filed in a cause civil and maritime of forfeiture, for breach of the Revenue laws of the United States. The articles of the information set forth: 1. That on the 9th of February, 1869, the vessel was a vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants, of the United States, and Grogan was the master or person having charge or command of her. 2. That on that day, sundry merchandise, which is specified, of the value of $2,440, was imported and brought into the United States in the vessel, which merchandise was not included in the manifest on board, as required by the Twenty-third section of the act of March 2, 1799, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 644,) contrary to the twenty-fourth section of said act, that thereby Grogan forfeited and became liable to pay the said sum of $2,440, the value of the said merchandise; that the premises are within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Court; and that by reason thereof, and by force of the eighth section of the act of July 18, 1866, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 180,) the vessel is holden for the payment of the penalty against the master, and became liable to be seized and proceeded against summarily by libel to recover the same in this Court. The information prays for a decree for the forfeiture against Grogan and against the vessel for $2,440 as a lien thereon, and that the vessel may be condemned and sold to satisfy the lien. The National Steam-ship Company, as owner of the vessel, answer the information, and say that they are a British corporation, and are subjects of Great Britain, and are not citizens of, or residents in, the United States. They deny the statements of the information, and except to it, by their answer, in that it does not set up a cause of action against the vessel, and in that it does not show that the masters or owners of the vessel, or either of them, has or have been convicted of the acts complained of, and also, that no cause of action arises against the vessel until such conviction. The answer of Grogan denies the statements of the information, and excepts to it in that it does not set forth a joint cause of action against the vessel and Grogan, and in that parties are improperly joined, and in that the parties joined under the cause of action stated are entitled to separate modes of trial, and in that this action cannot be sustained against them jointly. The twenty-third section of the act of 1799 provides that no merchandise shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place in any vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall have on board a manifest in writing, containing, among other things, a just and particular account of all the merchandise taken on board of such vessel. The twenty-fourth section of the same act provides that if any merchandise shall be imported or brought into the United States in any vessel belonging in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants, of the United States, from any foreign port or place which shall not be included or described in a manifest on board, agreeably to the directions in the twenty-third section, in every such case the master or other person having the charge or command of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to the value of such goods not included in such manifest. By the twenty-fifth section of the act of July 18, 1866, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 184,) as amended by the fifth section of the act of Feb. 18, 1867, (Id., 394,) it is provided that on and after the 1st day of March, 1867, the several provisions of the said act of March 2, 1799, relating to manifests, shall apply as well to vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners as to vessels of the United States. The eighth section of the same act of July 18, 1866, provides that in any case where a vessel, or the owner, master or manager of a vessel, shall be subject to a penalty for a violation of the Revenue laws of the United States, such vessel shall be holden for the payment of such penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by libel, to recover such penalty in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense. The case was tried before the Court without a jury as cause on the instance side of the Admiralty Court. It was so tried as to protect both the vessel and Grogan. It was proved beyond question that the violation of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the act of 1799, set forth in the information, was committed. It was not shown, as alleged in the information, that the vessel was a vessel of the United States, and it was shown that she was a British vessel. But, as under the law, it is immaterial whether the offending vessel is a vessel of the United States or a foreign vessel, the information may, if desired, be amended, without terms, under the authority of Rule No. 24 of the rules in Admiralty, prescribed by the Supreme Court, in respect to the averment of the ownership of the vessel, and also by averring a violation of the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1866, as well as of the statutory provisions referred to in the information. The ground taken in defense at the hearing was, that no just cause of action is given by the statute against the vessel and her master; that the intention of the statute is only to make the vessel a security for the penalty denounced against her master; that the cause of action is only one within the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Court; that the statute does not authorize the enforcement of the penalty in Admiralty; that the penalty cannot be recovered from the master personally, without a trial by jury is given to him. That a recovery must be had against the master for the penalty before the vessel can be proceeded against for it, and that if this suit be dismissed as to the master, it must be dismissed as to the vessel.

As respects the vessel, I am satisfied that this Court has jurisdiction to enforce the penalty against her by a proceeding such as has been taken in this case, without a trial by jury being necessary. The information alleges that the vessel is under seizure by the Collector. The act of 1866 does not say that the vessel shall be forfeited, but that she shall be holden for the payment of the penalty. There is to be a forfeiture *sub modo*, to the extent of the payment of the penalty, and she may be "seized and proceeded against summarily by libel, to recover such penalty in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense." The case is made by the information one of forfeiture and seizure. The vessel is alleged to be in this district on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, and under seizure for the forfeiture created by the violation of the statutes to which the information refers. This Court has by the ninth section of the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 77,) exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of import, navigation and trade of the United States, when the seizures are made on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden within this district. Under this provision it has always been held that in cases of seizures on land the right of trial by jury always exists, although the proceedings in the suit are otherwise in general conformity to the Court in Admiralty, but that where the seizure is made on navigable waters, the cause of Admiralty may be strictly observed. (Union Ins. Co. vs. United States, 6 Wallace, 759, 764.) Nor have I any doubt that the vessel may be proceeded against for the penalty in question irrespective of any prior or contemporaneous proceedings against the master thereof. The objection that a proceeding against the master must precede a suit against the vessel was considered and overruled by Judge BENEDICT in a cause which arose under the same statutes as those involved in this case. (The United States vs. The Steamer *Missouri*; 11 Int. Rev. Record, 5.) The remaining questions are as to whether there can be a joint suit against the vessel and the master, and as to whether the master is entitled to a trial by jury, and as to whether this suit, if not maintainable as to both vessel and master, can be dismissed as to the master, and yet a decree be rendered in it against the vessel. As regards the enforcement of the penalty against the master, he is entitled to a trial by jury. The seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. The expression "suits at common law," as there used, means all civil suits in which legal rights are to be ascertained and determined which are not of equity or Admiralty jurisdiction, whatever may be the peculiar forms of such suits. (Parsons vs. Bedford, 3 Peters, 433, 447.) The ninth section of the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 76, 77,) declares that the trial of issues of fact, in the District Court, in all causes except civil causes of Admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, shall be by jury. The suit against the master under the statute in question for the penalty imposed is not made by the statute cognizable in admiralty, nor is there any provision that the penalty may be recovered against the master summarily by libel as there is in respect to the vessel. It is contended, on the part of the United States, that as the bringing in of the goods by the vessel in the prohibited manner while she was under the command of the master, is made by the statute the foundation for the forfeiture by the master of a sum of money equal to the value of the goods, and as, by the act of 1866, the vessel is to be holden for the payment of the penalty imposed on the master, the master must be liable therefor in the Admiralty quite as much as the vessel is; that the cause of action is as fully a maritime one in respect to the master as it is in respect to the vessel; and that the case is one where jurisdiction *in personam* against the master exists in this Court within the decision in the case of New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company vs. Merchants' Bank, (6 Howard, 344, 392.) The answer to this view is, that no such jurisdiction or form of remedy is given by any act of Congress against the master, as is given by the eighth section of the act of 1866 against the vessel. (United States vs. 350 Chests of Tea, 12 Wheaton, 486, 498.) No authority has been cited to show that any statutory penalty has ever been recovered by a suit *in personam* in the Admiralty in a case like the present, and I must hold that the right to recover the penalty from the master must be enforced by a suit at common law, and that he is entitled in that to a trial by jury. As the right to recover against the vessel in the present form of proceedings is clear, and as the answer of the master excepts to the information, on the ground that the suit cannot be sustained against the vessel and the master jointly, for the reason that the parties joined are entitled to a separate mode of trial, and as the claimants of the vessel have not excepted by their answer, or by any other form of pleading, to such joinder, but only except by their answer that the information sets forth no cause of action against the vessel, and does not show that the master has been convicted of the acts complained of, the information will be dismissed as to the master with costs, and a decree will be entered against the vessel for the $2,440, with costs.

William Stanley (Assistant District-Attorney) for the United States; Charles Donohue for the master and the claimants of the vessel.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, 235 miles in length, is now nearly completed. This Company are pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company pay 7 per cent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the security is therefore entitled to a high rank. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy really first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present. After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable, investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-street, New-York.

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W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

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Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

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VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

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☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MINNIE'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavender, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanche De Bar and the Clodoche Troupe.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Court-st., near Joralemon-st.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The yachts *Dauntless* and *Cambria* got off fairly, yesterday, at 2½ P. M., from Daunt's Rock, with fine weather and a strong west-by-north breeze blowing. For the first twenty miles, the *Dauntless* led, but the *Cambria* tacked with the wind and seemed to get ahead. The wind had changed and blew strong from the south-west. The opinion entertained on the other side is that with a quiet sea and favoring wind, the *Dauntless* will win; but that rough weather would be sure to give the race to the *Cambria*. Betting was active on the result.... In the House of Lords, last night, Earl GRANVILLE said the expedition to the Red River was not for conquest, but to transfer the territory from the Hudson Bay Company to the Crown. ....The appointments of Earl GRANVILLE to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and of the Earl of KIMBERLEY to the Colonial Office, call forth the approbation of the London *Times*. The vacancy in the Admiralty by the resignation of Mr. TREVELYAN, is not to be filled at present....The successors of MACLISE and CRESWICK in the Royal Academy are Messrs. WELLS and ANSDELL....The death of Mr. STEPHEN BLAIRE, formerly member of Parliament, and a prominent Freemason, is announced.... Liverpool shipping was decorated yesterday, the anniversary of the sailing of the first Cunarder, thirty years ago....A disturbance in front of the Carlist Club-rooms in Madrid, on Saturday night, resulted in the killing of one and the wounding of several persons....The subject of the succession to the throne occupied the Council of Spanish Ministers on Saturday. The Paris *Constitutionnel* says agents of Gen. PRIM have offered the Crown to a Prussian Prince, and remarks that it is a mere intrigue if the consent of the Cortes is not given to it. A London dispatch says these negotiations have been abandoned....A shocking tragedy is reported from Seville, in which a jealous husband murders his wife and child and a policeman whom he suspected of intimacy with his wife. ....Censorship over foreign papers in France has terminated, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. ....The Ecumenical Council, on Sunday, adopted the form of a preface and chapters 1 and 2 of the scheme of infallibility.

CONGRESS.

Soon after the assembling of the Senate, yesterday, a motion to adjourn resulted in a tie vote of 20 yeas and 20 nays. The Funding bill was referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed. A bill was reported to transfer the Cherokees from North Carolina to the Cherokee lands west of the Mississippi. It provides for paying each Indian $53 with interest, as stipulated in the treaty of 1835. The Fortification bill was reported without amendment. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was amended so as to make the action conditional on the completion of the road by 1878. The Naturalization bill was taken up, and the amendment to strike the word "white" from all Naturalization laws having been adopted, the question recurred on the amendment excluding the Chinese from the benefits of the present legislation. A protracted debate ensued.

GENERAL.

The President and his party left Hartford yesterday, and proceeded to Woodstock, making short stops at various places along the route, to receive addresses and acknowledge the cheers and enthusiasm of the throngs assembled to greet him. At Woodstock, the "Fourth" was celebrated by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and speeches by Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Gen. BUTLER, and Gov. HAWLEY. The Russian Minister returned thanks for the compliment paid in the performance of the National Hymn of Russia by the band, and the ceremonies concluded with the planting of a tree by the President, assisted by Mr. BEECHER, Senator BUCKINGHAM, the Russian Minister and several ladies. The President left for Norwich, and thence took the boat for New-York.

The Mississippi steam-boat race terminated yesterday forenoon at St. Louis in the victory of the *Robert E. Lee* over the *Natchez* by three hours and forty-four minutes. The time from New-Orleans was three days, eighteen hours, and fourteen minutes, beating the famous time of the *James M. White* four hours and fifty-five minutes. A million dollars are said to have been staked on the result.

The Conservative caucus in Richmond, Va., last night, by nearly a two-thirds vote, determined that it was inexpedient to reapportion the State for Congressional representation at this session of the Legislature. No action was agreed upon with reference to the formation of parties in the State.

The Customs' receipts for the year ending June 30, last, at Montreal, have been considerably more than the previous year. The vessels arrived at Montreal for the past year were 167 more than the preceding year.

The new Board of Supervisors, comprising the Mayor, Recorder, and the members of the Board of Aldermen, met at noon yesterday. The Mayor, being *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, presided. The assessment lists for 1870 were presented, showing an increase in the taxable value of real and personal estate of $83,169,885.

The game of base-ball between the Harvard and Yale nines at New-Haven, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Harvards by a score of 24 to 22.

The Fourth of July was largely honored in this City and vicinity. The First Division N. G. S. N. Y. had an early morning parade, and was reviewed by Major-Gen. McDOWELL. The command presented a fine appearance. There was the usual amount of private pyrotechnics during the day, and in the evening the promised fire-works, on a grand scale, in the various parks. At the public institutions the anniversary was duly observed. A great many people availed themselves of the opportunity to absent themselves from the City. The steam-boat excursions were a decided success.

Today the first charter election in Long Island City takes place. The polls are opened at 8 A. M. in each of the five wards, and close at 5 P. M. The officers to be elected are a Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Collector, Justice of the Peace, and two constables from the city at large, and one Alderman, each for short and long term, and two Inspectors of Election from each ward.

A young gentleman named JOHN MYERS, while on his way home from church, on Sunday evening, was shot in the shoulder by a son of ANTONIA JOSEPHS, of Richmond-avenue, West Brighton. The friends of Mr. JOSEPHS claim that it was accidental, while some of the Police say that THOMAS fired into a large crowd deliberately. Dr. RENOUX attended to the wounded man.

AUGUSTUS HANLEY, a hand on the steamship *Mayflower*, fell overboard, yesterday, at the foot of Wall-street, and was drowned, the body being soon after recovered. As some of the relatives declared that the deceased had been pushed overboard by the Captain during a quarrel, Coroner FLYNN decided not to make an investigation until the steamer returns from Barbadoes, to which port she was on the point of sailing when the accident occurred. HANLEY was thirty-five years of age, and resided at No. 36 Cherry-street.

HENRY BUHLM, of No. 112 Eighth-avenue, NICHOLAS FROST, of No. 540 Broome-street, ALEX. KARR, No. 342 West Tenth-street, JACOB LOHMAN, No. 115 Wooster, and JOHN MCHUGHES, of No. 262 Seventh-avenue, who sell liquors at these addresses, were charged with having violated the Sunday Excise law July 3. Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, held each to $300 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Adolph Beach, No. 99 Division-street; John Conly, No. 108 Monroe-street; John C. Fradenstein, No. 203 East Houston-street; John Bulwinkle, No. 77 Market-street; John Connolly, No. 223 South-street; and August Sailer, No. 113 Bowery, liquor-dealers, were charged with violating the Sunday Excise law. Justice SCOTT made each of them find $300 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

The Senate and the Taxes.

The squabble in the Senate about the Tax bill might be very easily ended. There would have been none but for the prevailing Senatorial tendency to keep all controversies perpetually open, and there would be no difficulty in discovering a method of escape if Senators were not Senators more prone to favor special interests than to consult the wishes or interests of the people.

There seemed, the other day, a fair chance of striking off a round eighty millions of taxes, including the income tax and sundry other taxes which the House bill would have continued. The material point of difference between the two chambers related to the income tax, which the House proposed to continue in a modified form, and which the Senate proposed altogether to drop. The issue was a square one, and one that would have enabled the Senate to test the disposition of Representatives to enlarge or curtail the amount of taxes to be reduced. But Mr. SHERMAN, in a half-hearted way, deprecated the large reform contemplated by the Senate, and insisted that if the income tax were dispensed with, other internal taxes or certain customs' duties must be retained. This declaration gave special interests a pretext for intrigue, and Senators were found to help them. By a maneuver which cannot be too strongly condemned, a minority contrived to reopen the decision of the majority, and, by reviving the income tax, to unsettle all that had been done. The result is, that powerful combinations are endeavoring to fasten burdens on other shoulders than their own, and that the aggregate of relief afforded to the people seems likely to be much less than the original action of the Senate led them to expect.

We favored a lower income tax, with reforms in its administration, as long as there was a possibility of effecting an enlargement of relief in other directions. When that possibility was destroyed by the decisions come to in reference to the tariff, we accepted the refusal of the Senate to renew the tax on incomes as an available substitute for other modes of cutting down the taxes. It lessened the people's load by so much more than the House bill, and to that extent made the course of the Senate more satisfactory. And we apprehend that from this position there would have been no departure had not Mr. SHERMAN persistently echoed the Treasury's protest against reducing taxes too much.

The purpose of this protest cannot be misunderstood. It is intended to sustain the policy which has maintained, and would still maintain, oppressive taxation as a means of redeeming bonded obligations long in advance of their maturity. Mr. SHERMAN's funding scheme was constructed with the same end in view. It proceeds on the assumption that an enormous revenue—a revenue far exceeding the real requirements of the Government—will continue to be collected, and that thus the process of paying a debt that is not due may take the precedence of a process that would relieve the country of exactions which exhaust its energies and cripple its prosperity. Hence these declarations against the promised reduction of taxes. Hence these repeated attempts to deprive the people of benefits they require and to maintain burdens from which they suffer.

The Senate has before it a simple and very satisfactory solution of its difficulty. There is no valid reason why it should make the abandonment of the income tax an excuse for restoring other taxes, repealed by the measure now under consideration; nor why it should reimpose the income tax if the other provisions of the bill are to stand. The country looks for, and is entitled to expect, the largest possible relief. This relief it must have, or the Republican Party will be held responsible for injustice and neglect. Instead of hesitating, and contending, and balancing competing claims to legislative favor, let the Senate make thorough work of its reform, and pass a bill whose beneficent scope shall be represented by at least eighty millions of diminished taxation.

American Bishops at the Council.

The reports of the earlier sessions of the Ecumenical Council represented our American prelates in a somewhat doubtful character. It seemed as if the believers in republican equality in civil affairs, were about to be among the most forward in setting up an autocratic despotism in the Church, and that men who lived in a country where titles and orders are not recognized as indicative of rank, were about to emulate each other in submission to the Holy See, in order to obtain certain honorary marks of ecclesiastical status, and certain ornamental articles of ecclesiastical costume. Whether such statements were well founded or not, there is good reason to believe that, in some instances at least, our fellow-countrymen have adopted a policy more worthy of the Republic to which they belong. The Roman correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* has proved himself to be almost the only reliable authority on matters of news pertaining to the Council. In one of his latest communications, this writer gives the purport of a reply made by Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, to an attack upon the position of the Gallican Bishops. He is said to have characterized the entire production as bearing a strong resemblance to "an accumulation of sophistries," and to have defended the opposition to the infallibility dogma as being based upon the doctrines sanctioned by the Council of Trent, and by the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Councils. Frequent papal errors in matters of faith were cited, and republican theories of ecclesiastical polity were freely avowed by the Archbishop. Just as kings exist for countries and not countries for kings, it was claimed, the Pope exists for the Church and not the Church for the Pope. It was likewise alleged that the Church is loved by her American children, because it is the freest society in the world; and the obvious inference was left to be drawn, that the adoption of a dogma whose tendency is despotic would seriously impair such attachment.

On behalf of the British-American section of the Church, an equally emphatic declaration was made by Archbishop CONNOLLY, of Halifax. His opposition is the more remarkable, since he went to Rome as an adherent of the new dogma, and had in his diocese prohibited the teaching of Gallican doctrines. This Prelate urged a somewhat striking appeal to the letter of Scripture as being the only final rule on such a question, and made a very decided point by citing how, in the Apostolic Council at Jerusalem, St. James accepted the doctrine of St. Peter, not on account of the authority of the latter, but because he found that it was in harmony with the teaching of the Prophets. A telling rebuke was also administered to the over-forward zeal of Archbishop MANNING, and the Council was solemnly warned against the danger of creating a fatal and lasting schism, by insisting on the promulgation of the new dogma.

It is obvious, however, that should the Holy See determine to take the perilous step, an undoubted majority will be found supporting it. The Bishops in the Italian peninsula outnumber the Bishops over all the rest of Europe; and even were the latter united in opposition—which is far from being the case—the Italians, without the reinforcement of some two hundred ecclesiastics of various grades, who take the Papal side also, would easily outvote the combined forces of European and American opposition. So that, after all, the infallibility dogma, with its momentous issues for religion and civilization, resolves itself merely into a question of Papal diplomacy.

What They Say to the College Boys.

It has been our annual duty to sketch, if not to entirely republish, the addresses made at college Commencements about these days. In most instances they are the carefully-elaborated productions of thoughtful and practiced minds, the speaker being generally selected for some conspicuous intellectual excellence, either in forum or pulpit. Yet a more inane mass of threadbare argument it is hard to find. Without absolute paucity of idea, there is a flavor of antiquity—an ancient and a fish-like smell—about the idea itself that is not refreshing. He who addresses the graduating class of a college, becomes himself at once a scholiast, and walks among his rounded periods on stilts of loftiest rhetoric. No matter how attractive he may be in practical life, how fresh and vigorous in real and active polemics, he becomes virtuously dull so soon as he says "Young gentlemen," and begins to discourse about Alma Mater and the voyage of life.

Still, as there are sermons in stones, so there are good lessons, or at least suggestions, in the class of orations under notice. Sometimes there are coincidences of thought which are themselves texts upon which long discourses may be preached. For instance, two of the cleverest addresses were delivered at the two great schools of New-Jersey, one at Rutger's, by Judge BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court; the other at Princeton, by Mr. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, both Jerseymen, and true lovers of the noble schools of which they are alumni. But both evolved the same thought from the depths of their inner consciousness, and curiously enough it is one peculiarly appropriate to the State. Judge BRADLEY pointed out that the tenure of any one human life is so brief that it cannot perpetuate a good work, and that corporations—meaning colleges and not railroads, we suppose—living on through hundreds of years of accumulation and accretion, confer an element of immortality on the wisdom of unnumbered years combined with the freshness of eternal youth—or words to that effect. The next day or two, at Princeton, Secretary ROBESON elaborated the same theory of the immortality of corporate life in terms of equal eloquence, and led us to understand how each drop added to the bucket of learning by the individual is preserved for the refreshment of future generations, so that they may drink and never be filled.

In adverting thus to the fondness of the Jersey intellect for corporate immortality, we might further illustrate it by the familiar example of Camden and Amboy, and the fidelity with which the State has done all and more than it agreed to do for that giant corporation. But we prefer another instance, as it is found in New-Jersey reverence for law, and the steady courage with which law is there enforced. Not so much the colleges of New-Jersey do we admire—and who does not honor them?—as the fruit of their manly teachings, as it ripens into the full harvest of an able and scholarly Bar and a fearless Judiciary. If, as we have a right to assume, much of this crown of honor to the State is due to the methods of the education of its young men, it is because the colleges teach respect for law, justice, established custom, forms that have the indorsement of the common sense of ages, and do not wander off into the bogs of sentimentalism by teaching exclusively the "law of love"—as if a man had any right to love that which is mean and hateful.

In strong, but not inharmonious contrast with Jersey reverence for the past and corporate immortality, comes the voice of Cornell University, that young giant who has the growth of the mushroom and the solidity of the oak. It has no past to reverence, but faces the future with determined pluck. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH was the orator the other day before the literary societies. So far was he from the old-fashioned routine, that in discussing the forms of religion and their relation to politics, he spoke of the Protestant churches as having stopped half-way in the Reformation, asserting Reason as against the Church of Rome, but asserting authority over their own members; but Reason had now set up her banner in defiance of all authority, having science and all the forces of modern civilization at her side, and he predicted the final victory of rationalism. We know something of a church without a Bishop. Mr. SMITH's suggestion of a church without a creed is somewhat novel.

But so the struggle goes on, the individual ever striving to achieve a divorce from that which binds him to society, and assert a higher personal liberty of thought and action,—to be a law unto himself—society holding him ever in bonds, and only slackening here and there a ligature which cuts too deep into the flesh. And society is itself, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH to the contrary notwithstanding, a corporate immortality, after the manner of the New-Jersey teachings to which we have alluded, perhaps lightly, but which we respect in earnest.

The New Constitution of Illinois.

The new Constitution of Illinois, of the adoption of which there appears to be no doubt, effects many reforms in the Government of that State, besides introducing new features, the working of which will be watched with interest. The Constitution now presumed to be superseded was notable rather for its omissions than for the useful provisions which it contained. The bill of rights, for example, was silent upon the security of political rights, without regard to the religious opinions of citizens, nor was there any clause to prevent the granting of special privileges which should be irrevocable. No safeguard was provided against the election to the Assembly, or appointment to State offices of trust or profit, of persons convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime. The apportionment of the State into districts was entirely arbitrary, and could be used by any political party for the furtherance of its own aims, without reference to the general interests of the State. There was no clear or definite law upon the subject of legislative appropriations. Naturally the practice was loose and improper, and frequently resulted in the expenditures of money in other ways than those intended by the votes ordering the appropriation. In addition to this evil there was the still greater one of reckless and extravagant special legislation, against which there was no provision, and by means of which, as Gov. PALMER recently said, the lobbyists "demand the most valuable grants of franchises and public property, and by the combination of many interests carry everything before them." The Legislature was in the habit of releasing collectors from their bonds, and towns and counties from their share of taxation, and there was no law to forbid this. There was no provision against the assumption of the debts of the counties and towns by the State, nor any on the undue retention in office of persons elected thereto for a definite term. A simple majority, instead of a two-thirds vote, was sufficient to override the Governor's veto. There was no provision on the subject of education or railroads. County authorities followed their own course in respect to taxation. And on other subjects the old Constitution was similarly imperfect.

The omissions thus indicated are supplied in the Constitution just voted for, and new provisions are introduced of great importance. Thus, while a thorough and efficient system of free schools is provided for, and whereby all the children of the State may receive a good common education, no money is to be taken from the Treasury by appropriations for the support of sectarian schools, or for any other sectarian purpose. The railroads of the State also come, for the first time, under public supervision. They are to keep offices for the transfer of stock, their books are to be open to the public, and reports are to be made to the State Auditor. Besides this, a majority of the directors incorporated in the State must reside therein, the General Assembly will fix the maximum charges for the various roads, and there are other rules concerning corporate, financial and traffic arrangements by which many extortions and inconveniences, and practical frauds, will be no longer possible. Perhaps the most novel feature of the new instrument is the introduction of the principle of minority representation.

The saving which it is hoped will be effected in the interest of the people is very considerable. The cost hitherto of printing and other expenses attending special legislation is alone estimated at a million of dollars annually. This will be saved, as also will be two millions from railroad and warehouse extortions, and, in fact, the total amount the payment of which will be spared the people is said to be at least six millions a year. Of course, very powerful interests have been arrayed against these reforms, but the popular feeling was too strong to be overcome. Whether the minority clause of the Constitution is adopted cannot be certainly known as yet. There seems to have been a strong feeling against it in some quarters, as useless and complicated, and, perhaps, even hurtful. That portion of the ticket submitted to the people is of slight consequence, however, compared with the conversion of the State Government into a really effective, comprehensive and just system.

Where Shall We Go?

The question of where to go to spend the Summer recess, falls glibly from the lips of thousands, but the answer, in most cases, has a much more hesitating sound. A burnt child dreads the fire, and the hotel of last year, with its monstrous prices, its dirty servants, its dishes all tasting just alike, its myriads of flies, and its never-ceasing uproar, call up a picture of bliss only to the ignorant. It may be folly in such an instance to be wise, and change may be, if possible, for the worse; yet on the whole, as regards country hotels, we are apt to reverse *Hamlet's* dolorous apothegm and to waive the ills we have made disgusted acquaintance with in favor of others that we know not of. Go somewhere, we must. For during the protracted broil of the last fortnight in June, have we not all been babbling to each other of green fields, or whispering consolation about the yellow sands and the azure sea? Anticipation may indeed be more than half the pleasure in these matters; but most people would be ashamed, after so much talk, not to reduce it to reality.

It is often said, sometimes in sport by those who cannot get away, and sometimes out of serious conviction, that New-York is the most charming of cities in which to spend the hot weather, and that it is absurd to exchange the quiet comfort of one's own home for the noise, bad food, cramped rooms and poor service of watering-place hotels. Were the question merely one of comparative comfort, we have little doubt that—at least for those fortunate enough to have houses of their own—this view of the case is a sensible one to accept and be governed by. But, after all, there is philosophy in change. What most people need to restore their flagging energies is, first, a different air to that which they commonly breath, and next, different scenery—and sometimes different people—about them. As regards the atmosphere, all except the very robust, to whom such a consideration is of little moment, should seek what is as unlike as possible that to which they are accustomed. Those who live by the sea-shore should turn for healthful change to the air of interior mountains: those who dwell inland should repair to the sea. It seems probable that our people are too much guided in such selection by certain accidental conventions. For example, most European capitals, as London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Madrid lie at some distance from tide-water. The literature that reaches us from these places constantly refers in the season to the delights of the ocean. Their inhabitants hasten in Summer to luxuriate in the breezes that fly over Neptune's "innumerable smiles" as the most wholesome and natural alternation from the air of the interior. Their novels and journals teem with appetizing allusions to such pleasures. *Punch* sings the joys of Hastings and Margate, and the *Charivari* those of Biarritz and Nice. Whether sensibly or not, our people are more or less affected by this. Most of the largest and most important of American cities lie on the sea-shore, and a large proportion of their inhabitants habitually seek their relaxation, not among the inland mountains, but on the neighboring beaches and rocks, that are washed by the salty waves. Now, old ocean is a lovely thing to look upon, and is fringed by charms not to be found even among the bluest and most picturesque of mountains, the deepest and most solemn of woods, and the sweetest and most sylvan of valleys; but for dwellers by the sea the air of these latter, and not the rough breath of Neptune, is, in the Summer vacation, most needful and salutary.

Before settling, therefore, this momentous question, Where shall we go? it will be the part of wisdom to consider the peculiar bodily condition of the family or individual—a process in which the aid of a good physician may be useful—and to determine the matter with proper reference thereto. Many an incipient bronchitis or other trouble of the respiratory organs may be checked in a high and rare atmosphere that in the damp and heavy air of the sea might be confirmed or aggravated. Conversely, there are of course disorders for the alleviation of which the substitution of sea-side for mountain air will prove most advantageous. Apart from these primary considerations, there can be no doubt that where people go is often of less moment than what they do when they get there. Those who go out of town to eat or drink injudiciously, to turn night into day, or otherwise to distract their systems by unwholesome pleasures, may have made a good choice so far as atmosphere is concerned, and yet be worse off in the end than if they had failed to do so. "Life" says MARTIAL, "is not to live but to be well," and there is no better maxim to keep in mind, either for those who seek the elastic oxygen of the hill-top or those who go down to the briny embraces of that "mother and lover of men, the sea."

Spain may be as chivalrous and plucky as the Spanish journals of Havana declare it to be; but it cannot with impunity disregard the protests of the civilized world against the horrible cruelties which have disgraced the conduct of hostilities in Cuba. We have no doubt that the Cuban insurgents have disgraced themselves and humanity by barbarities and outrages as flagrant as those for which Spaniards are accountable; but that does not alter the case as between Spain and the public opinion of the United States or of Europe. There is another fact, too, of which the Havana journalists may rest assured. This country will not be a passive spectator of injustice and cruelty even in Cuba, when American citizens are the victims. We have no inclination, at present, to meddle in Cuban affairs; but this country will tolerate no further the merciless and unjust exercise of Spanish authority at the expense of Americans.

It is to be hoped that the Naturalization question, like the currency and the Congressional reapportionment questions, will not be sacrificed to Senatorial obstinacy. The Senate aims at too much in respect of naturalization reform. The House bill may be, theoretically, very imperfect, but probably it expresses nearly all that we are likely just now to obtain. If we cannot affirm by legislation all that is desirable as between Federal authority and the States, at least we may secure more efficient means for preventing naturalization frauds, and for punishing properly those who participate in them.

The Tennessee House of Representatives seems unwilling to aid the Senate of that State in inaugurating repudiation as affecting bonds issued by the State to certain of its railroads. There may be questions involving the regularity of some of these issues, and the manner in which they were acquired by the railroad officials; but having passed into the hands of innocent holders—having been put upon the market, and bought and sold in good faith—the bonds have a character which the Legislature of Tennessee should steadfastly uphold. That State cannot afford to tamper with its public credit.

If the Chicago banks alone suffered from the large risks and the inevitable losses which are attendant upon grain and whisky speculations, there would be little sympathy for the stockholders. The extension of undue facilities to speculators is, however, not confined to Chicago. It is the bane of our banking everywhere. Wholesome industry and legitimate trade are denied the accommodation which speculators obtain without much trouble. The whole community suffers in consequence. True, while incurring great risks, the bank managers secure a chance of great profits; but good banking nevertheless implies discouragement of gambling, like that which curses the grain and whisky markets of Chicago.

Surely there are few so ill-informed in regard to life insurance as to credit the statement of "The Old Hartford Insurer," published in our last, "that not over fifteen per cent. of the receipts of the life insurance companies are paid out for losses." There is a margin, of course, between the premiums actually required to enable a company to fulfill its obligations and the premiums received. It is out of this margin that expenses are defrayed, that a reserve is provided to meet unforeseen contingencies, and that dividends are declared. If the management is economical and judicious, and the method of distributing available surplus just, the insured receives back a large proportion of whatever excess of premium he may have paid. The misfortune is that the carefully managed companies are comparatively rare, and that, partly to cover the requirements of extravagant management, partly to meet an ignorant demand for what are falsely called "profits," the premiums exacted are much higher than they need be. We are convinced that in this matter the majority of life insurance companies adhere to an unwise policy, and one that has shaken the faith of multitudes in the system they administer.

There is probably at this moment no contest more widely diffused than that between the advocates of secular education and those who favor the introduction of certain religious standards into the public schools. The discussion of the question "drags its slow length along" in the English Parliament, without any reasonable prospect of an early settlement. M. GUIZOT has made, on behalf of the Protestants of France, a rather inconclusive attempt to free the higher culture from ecclesiastical control, and the general question is one that divides with Centralism and Federalism public attention in Austria. In Belgium the Liberals only bide their time to open the crusade; in Italy there are signs of its early agitation; and only the political dismemberment of Spain prevents an advance being made on this subject parallel to the liberal line laid down by the Constitution.

Facilities for the diffusion of newspapers are being increased all over Europe. The French journals are about to be relieved from the one-cent stamp. A similar measure is likely to be soon passed in Germany; and the English Government will shortly declare a uniform rate of one cent newspaper postage. In no country in the world is a newspaper considered so much of a personal necessity as in our own, but such steps toward an increased dissemination of the daily press cannot fail to bring about a closer approximation than hitherto existing to the ubiquity of the influence of American journalism. The cause of liberty all over the world must likewise derive a sensible impulse from the increase of a power which has been the most powerful agent in popular enfranchisement.

The statement published yesterday of the pecuniary receipts of the religious and charitable societies of New-York, representing as it does an amount equal to the income of some European kingdoms, and failing, as it necessarily must, to take account of a large proportion of private and congregational beneficence, presents a convincing proof of the munificent liberality of our citizens. There is, however, one feature of Christian effort, donations to which are conspicuous by their absence. We refer to the important national work of Indian evangelization. We are aware that this enterprise is not absolutely without supporters in our City, but it is none the less true that the importance attached to it is very small compared with that conceded to many other schemes which may safely be said to possess claims much less powerful. It is not creditable to Protestant bodies that the greatest triumphs of Christianity among the Indian tribes of this continent should still be put down to the account of the labors of Jesuit missionaries.

Further details of the wholesale system of baby-farming by certain parties now awaiting trial in the English metropolis, seem to resolve it into a wholesale system of infanticide. At the preliminary examination of the accused persons, a number of sickening details were adduced from the testimony of a maid-servant and others, which, if substantiated, will show that a ghastly trade of very considerable magnitude is being carried on in the heart of a civilized and Christian community. The respectable portion of the English Press has frequently directed attention to the significance of certain advertisements made public by the less scrupulous journals, which, if they had any meaning at all, had a very sinister one. The facts lately elicited touching an indiscriminate administration of laudanum to the inmates of "baby-farms," and hinting at the deliberate putting away of infants, and the frequent discovery of their dead bodies in the vicinity of such places, show that such suspicions were but too well founded. Public attention is now fairly aroused in the matter, and it seems probable that some of the offenders will certainly be brought to justice.

ITALY.

Rome Absorbing Attention—Italian Political Majority Attained—The Chinese Commissioners—Growth of the American Nation—Victor Emmanuel Assailed by a Lady, with Smiles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 10, 1870.

The discussion of the financial project is still going on in the Italian Parliament without yet much progress made, but with the hope every day brightening that practical results will be arrived at. Rome attracts more attention just now than political affairs in the Kingdom of Italy, and the closing up, by an arbitrary order of the majority, of the general discussion of the infallibility project, shows that the time for the final decision cannot be far off. Many of the Bishops are making calculations for a return to their dioceses for a little rest during the fiery season, which, in a week or two from this, will begin at Rome.

MAJORITY OF THE NATION.

This week we have had throughout the Kingdom of Italy the celebration of the *Statuto*. On Sunday last Italy entered upon the twenty-second year of her constitutional life. The nation has attained its majority in freedom, and the years of understanding, under a liberal régime, are well begun. The gristle of infancy has hardened into stiff bone, and the period of whining adolescence is passed. Spanish, German and French nurses, to whose breasts the Italians so long clung, to be nourished with the milk of despotism, have left the house, and the heir, under partial guardianship, is in the enjoyment of his patrimony. It must be said that the festa of the Constitution, the most important political holiday of the whole year, is not kept with so much display of enthusiasm as might be expected. Here, in the new capital, the signs of joy and gratitude manifested are certainly much inferior to those witnessed in former years at Turin, and still displayed in that active city. Here in Florence the beginning and the ending of all that was done was a salute to the day from the guns of the fortress at sunrise, and in the evening an illumination of the city and the park of the Cascine.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

We have here this week the Chinese Commissioners, and they have been presented, with the usual ceremonies, at Court. They excite little interest, except among the idle and curious Florentines, whose search for novelties is never weary and never satisfied. Since the death of the chief of the mission at St. Petersburg, there has been no recognized head; but by good fortune most of the work was done before that great loss. Here there will be little difficulty in obtaining confirmation of the policy already established by the sanction of the leading commercial Powers. After a few more visits the Commissioners will be at liberty to take the nearest way back to their own country.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

The facts to be developed by the coming census of the United States are waited for with interest by those in Europe, who make a special study of the science of statistics in connection with the development of the power of States. The aggregate of population which the census will give, is well understood, as it can be easily calculated; for the increase of numbers since the first enumeration of 1790, has been as regular as the movement of the hand round the clock. But there are infinite details which the census gives upon which the calculations of the professors of political economy are based. These will come to hand only with the full reports. Meanwhile, enough will be known to enable the thoughtful observer to measure the rapidity of the progress of the United States to the position of the dominating Power of the world. And it is in this light regarded, which gives to the subject extraordinary interest to European statesmen. Leaving the Russian Empire out of the catalogue of really civilized States, the United States has (and the Confederation should now always be spoken of in the singular number) already a population exceeding that of any of the great modern nations upon which the light of Christian civility has fallen. This striking result is reached before the first century is rounded out since the handful of colonists declared their right to the enjoyment of an independent citizenship. The historian tells us that, as near as can be found out, the Roman Empire, at the height of its power, had extended its control over a population of eighty millions. In 1889 the first century will have expired since the adoption of the Constitution which made the United States a nation. At that date, now very near, an American may have the proud consciousness of being a part of a nation equal in population, and vastly superior in resources, to theos of a Power the greatest known in the past history of the world. It took the Romans more than a thousand years, with war and spoils, and every species of injustice, to build up their majestic fabric of empire. In less than a century, the Americans, by industry and a decent respect for God's law, have accomplished more, in whatever view the subject is regarded. Calming the impulses of an insensate enthusiasm, we must at least exclaim that such results are indeed the marvel of all time. You will allow me to leave, for a moment, the themes usually discussed in these letters, to make these remarks, for they are suggested by conversations which I hear on every side at this time, when the great nation of the West is entering upon a new epoch of its history.

A SINGULAR ATTACK ON THE KING.

People who keep the run of the *on dit* of the theaters and the town, have had this week something to amuse themselves with. The King was the hero of the incident, and although we are not in the habit of repeating gossiping trivialities, this little fact may serve for the tail of a letter. VICTOR EMMANUEL passes many of his evenings at the theater, and this time he was at the Politiama. In a box adjoining the royal loggia, some ladies, who had a fancy for the near atmosphere of the King, and a possible sovereign smile, had established themselves. One of them, so far forgetting the proprieties of the place, and the respect due to royalty, from behind the fortress of her fan began to let fly at the King smiles, familiar glances, and finally words of sweet and winsome tone. This royalty is gallant enough, as all the world knows, but never was royalty anywhere subjected in public to so outrageous an attack. The King's face became red, purple and black with rage, and the order was given for the box to be cleared. But the officer was not able to execute the order without a scene which attracted the attention of the whole theater; for who ever knew a resolute lady not disposed to stand up boldly for her real or supposed rights? This one left the field with a lofty air, stamping her protest with emphasis upon the floor, and beating it upon the wall with her shut fan. The box has since been bought by order of the King.

ANGELICO.

A Soldiers' Monument—Laying the Corner-Stone at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, to the memory of the brave soldiers who lost their lives during the late war, was laid yesterday, under the auspices of Post Acker, No. 70, G. A. R. Large deputations from Brooklyn, Newburg, Nyack, Sing Sing, Spring Valley, Tarrytown, and other places, were present and took part in the ceremonies. The procession formed in the public square, opposite the railroad depot, in Tarrytown, and marched to the cemetery, where the corner-stone was laid by Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, after which Col. LANSING delivered an eloquent oration appropriate to the occasion.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

ously for more than two days, from either exterior boundary of our jurisdiction, to reach the outward limits of the Roman Empire when thus placed, even when she claimed to be mistress of the world. The distinctive difference in the extension of Roman power and ours is in this: While she subjected so many countries to her laws, she restricted right of citizenship or share in the governing power to the people of Rome and Latium, or only parted with that franchise of citizenship as an almost priceless boon, or later by sale on the most exorbitant terms of purchase, so that her chief Captain said unto Paul, "With a great price obtained I this freedom," to which the Apostle could proudly reply, "But I was free-born."

In casting the horoscope of the future of our beloved land, may it not be well to observe whether we indeed are going forward in just accord with that glorious declaration of rights proclaimed ninety-four years ago, which has become the living charter of liberty to all nations of earth? Is it not the theory of our Government that we shall receive all who come to us animated by the love of liberty, and desire to enjoy its sweets? That this country is the home of all who, of their own volition, will leave home and altars and fatherland, to take part and lot with us on this continent? Did not our fathers assume, in framing their Constitution of Government making this country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, that it would be peopled only by those whose energy and enterprise in coming here were of themselves guarantees that those coming would make good citizens, fit to be entrusted with equal power with ourselves? May we not well inquire whether it is not a departure from that theory of population and absorption in our Government with equality of right and equality of power, not in consonance with the true development of our principles of government that men unfitted by race, by nurture, or political, social and industrial culture, to become a part in our Government—strangers to our civilization and subjects of another heretofore deemed semi-barbarous, without knowledge or enterprise, or enough of control of their own volition even, to bring themselves here—unknowing our language or any language coming from the same root—without knowledge of our institutions or any institutions which have any analogy thereto; without our religion or any religion that even looks to a common Father, should, to satisfy the avarice of men, by contract or by force, as serfs be carried here in countless thousands to antagonize and depreciate the labor and industries of our sons and either to take part in our Government, or, like slaves, remain in serfdom forever?

History ever repeats herself. The English ship that brought over a few African slaves, because of the scarcity of labor for raising tobacco in the Virginia plantations, and because white labor demanded too high a price, seemed to the men of that day to freight a boon and a blessing. They saw no sign, no cloud in the political horizon even so large as a man's hand. The profits for the venture seemed so large, the advantages to be derived from the great increase of wealth, from the increase in productions, gave argument quite unanswerable. Remember that an eminent divine introduced African slavery into the New World as a matter of great humanity. The most far-reaching statesmanship, the most progressive theorist of political economy, saw in this undertaking no seed or source of danger to the common weal. But though the importation of African labor was very early stopped by the most stringent enactments, in how short a time that small cloud spread itself out, rolled athwart the heavens, enveloped us in tempest and storm, the consequences of which no wisdom could forecast, and from which no power could shield; so terrible that the country almost went down in night and darkness, and nothing but the patriotism of our people, nerving itself to a death struggle with wrong, sin and treason, after four years of war, such as man never fought and the like of which never brought woe to woman, saved to us our pristine state of plenty, strength and peace. What was the philosophic cause for this great effect? The light of experience now teaches, because an unhomogeneous, an unnatural, an unproductive because unexpending system of labor and class of laborers had been introduced among us not by volunteer immigration but by forced importation tending to raise up two classes of society—the very rich and the very poor, the industrious and the idle who feed without return upon industry—both incompatible with true republican institutions.

Would it not be wise, then, for our statesmen to examine with care, to foresee, as far as Heaven has permitted men to pierce the future, what will be the effect, what the result, and where the end we shall reach by the importation by contract or purchase of laboring men from any land, and, more than all that, from a semi-barbarous one; men who are to be tasked laborers only, forever, and who are therefore not men but merchandise? Shall we wait until the system of contract labor has taken as deep root in our soil as that other system of servile labor had done before we foresee and check the evil? We deal not now with the industrial and economic view of the question, but with the far broader and grander one of its high political aspects. Let us not, by any means, hinder or prohibit the voluntary coming to this country of all men who choose to add their labor, their energies and their industry in aid of our own. No one ever complained of the negro who came here of his own free will. From his so coming arose neither wrong nor danger to freedom or the perpetuity of free institutions; but the negro, brought here as a commercial speculation, wrought the so great difficulties from which the country has so suffered. The highest pursuit in this country is intelligent labor. It is not reputable to be without regular and constant employment. Who so works with head or hands is here the nobleman. The cunning artisan is the prince. All here are equal—all are sovereigns. It is, therefore, the highest province of statesmanship, the loftiest duty of patriotism, the hope of freedom, and the promise of the regeneration of nations to take care that in America labor be neither degraded nor enthralled.

REMARKS BY EX-GOV. HAWLEY.

At the close of Gen. Butler's remarks, Senator Buckingham introduced Ex-Gov. Hawley, who alluded to the speech of Gen. Butler, and said he wished to reply to some of the General's remarks touching the subject of Chinese immigration:

"I don't know," he said, "how to go to work to lock the doors of the United States. We have done what we could and stopped American slavery. I wish the Chinese had a better education in regard to American institutions. I wish they could bring with them a better religion; but I believe they all can read. With our flag over me, and the New Testament, in my hand, I say, let them come." He wished that they were in better condition; but he did not see how he could shut the gates against any down-trodden people who wished to flee to the protection of American institutions. He said he would occupy the few remaining moments in urging on his fellow-citizens the great importance of keeping open the gateways of the United States to the free access of all immigrating people. He would ever guard our interests against the least approach to the slave trade, but could see no injury to any of our useful institutions in encouraging industrial immigration to our shores from every part of the earth. He would keep the gate open and the stream as pure as possible, and let it flow. We must counteract any evil that may threaten us by our living examples of good. We must impress a pure and undefiled religion on all who may come to us; and if any go back to their own lands they will carry to their neighbors the blessings of our free institutions. He would not dare to lock the inviting gates of America against a suffering world.

Gen. Butler seemed somewhat uncomfortable at these remarks, and said to the Chairman, "I want to reply to that," but the band, in honor of the Russian Minister, played the "Russian Hymn."

THANKS FROM THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

At the conclusion, the Russian Minister returned his thanks, and spoke of the friendship which had existed between Russia and the United States from the earliest history of this country. He hoped that friendship would be perpetual. In saying this he expressed the feelings of 82,000,000 of Russians, and he hoped that feeling was reciprocated by 40,000,000 of Americans.

PLANTING OF A TREE.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the entire audience, accompanied by the band. Subsequently President Grant assisted in planting an elm-tree, near the Elwood Hall Female Seminary, the President holding the tree, while Mr. Beecher, Senator Buckingham, the Russian Minister and one or two ladies shoveled to the earth upon the roots. At 5 o'clock the Presidential party left Woodstock in carriages for the Putnam Station, where they took the cars for Norwich.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

The Fourth of July in Europe—Observance by Americans in France and Germany.

Paris, July 4.—There was a meeting of Americans, today, on the grounds of Dr. Thos. W. Evans, to celebrate the National Anniversary. Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, presided, and remarks were made by Consul-General Read, Cols. Hoffman and Moore, of the United States Legation, Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Dr. Evans and others. Minister Washburne was unable to be present. The assemblage was a very large one. The American Club held a reception during the day, and illuminated their building at night.

Stuttgart, July 4.—The Americans sojourning in this and neighboring cities had a grand celebration here today. At the banquet Consul Young, of Baden, presided, and patriotic speeches were made by Consul Klauprecht, of Stuttgart, Col. Todd, and Messrs. Arnold Kaicher, Joseph Beckel, Charles Routh and others. The ovation was a great success.

In Boston—The Rowing and Sailing Regattas—The Winners and the Time.

Boston, July 4.—The usual Fourth of July celebration was fully carried out today and greatly enjoyed by the citizens and many thousands from the country around. The weather was cool and delightful. The annual oration was delivered in Music Hall by Wm. Everett. The regular Fourth of July rowing regatta took place on Charles River. The course was tolerably smooth. The first race was for Whitehall boats, distance two miles, for which there were four entries. The *P. G. Gilmore*, rowed by L. McKenley and John G. McKenley, came first in 18:37½; *North End Boy*, by John Evans and Robert Kennely, second, and the *Fannie*, by James McGee and George Jackson, third. In the second race for single sculls the entries were Thomas Doyle, Jr., Walter Brown and T. C. Butler. Brown won easily in 15:48; Doyle second. In the third race, double sculls, two miles, there were four entries. The Butler Brothers won in the *A. C. Pike* in 15:42½; C. O. Burbart and W. A. Thompson, in the *Thetis*, second. For the fourth race, four-oared working boats, distance two miles, there were nine entries, mostly local crews. The *George B. McClellan*, pulled by P. McGahey, F. Clarke, W. Davis and E. O'Neil, came in first in 14.34½. The fifth race was for four-oared sculls, three miles, for which there were four entries. The *Thomas Murphy*, pulled by Walter Brown, stroke; F. C. Butler, John Biglin and Barney Biglin, won in 20.34½; the Harvard crew, second in 20.53½. The *Charles H. Bacon* was withdrawn from the race soon after starting, and the *Thomas J. Ward* was overturned in rounding the stake-boat. The Harvards rowed in a lapstreak boat, which was too heavy for such a race. Both the boats in which Walter Brown pulled were built by himself.

The sailing regatta from off City Point was the best that has yet been given by the City. The sky was clear, the wind moderate from the east and the water comparatively smooth. Six yachts entered for the first race, measuring 38 feet and more. The course was twenty-three miles to windward and return. The start was made at 12¾, and the winning boats returned in the following order: *Coming*, center-board, New-York-built, of Beverly, 4 h. 52 m. 34 s.; *Sadie*, center board built by Hemeshaff, 4 h. 57 m. 49 s.; *Psyche*, keel sloop, 5 h. 20 m. 20 s.; *Fearless*, sloop, of Bath, Me., 5 h. 39 m. 56 s. The *Psyche* dropped a man, which detained her three minutes. Allowance of time gave the *Sadie* the first prize over the *Coming* for center-boards, and the *Psyche* took the keel premium. The second race was for boats between twenty-six and thirty-eight feet measurement. Twenty started, and fourteen were timed over a sixteen-mile course. The winners were the *Violet* and *Kelpie*, center-boards, and the *Mist* and *Starlight* keels, after measurement allowances were made. The race was very close. Fifty-three boats were entered for the third race, and forty-two started. The course was thirteen miles, and was within the range of vision from one point. The boats were all well together, and twenty-four were timed. The winners were the *Posey* and *Secret*, center boards, and the *Macduff* and *Volante*, keels.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—Rain fell nearly all day. There was no public demonstration except the parade of the colored societies.

Charleston, S. C., July 4.—The Fourth was generally observed here as a holiday, the celebration and parade being confined mainly to the colored people.

Montgomery, Ala., July 4.—The day was observed by the closing of stores, banks, &c., as usual. A Republican meeting, which had been advertised for several weeks, was held. A row took place over the dinner, in which several negroes were cut, and some dangerously.

Long Branch, July 4.—The Fourth of July was duly celebrated here by the fireing of cannons and a display of flags from the Metropolitan, Continental, Clarendon, Howland and West End hotels, and all the cottages. In the afternoon Hon. John D. Barnes read the Declaration of Independence in front of the Continental Hotel to a large gathering of visitors. In the evening fire-works were set off in front of the hotels, and a grand ball was given at the Clarendon Hotel, which was attended by the *élite* of Long Branch. Five trains of cars, loaded with people, arrived during the day, nearly filling the hotels beyond their capacity.

THE PERILS OF THE FOURTH.

Casualties—Houses Fired by Fire-Crackers and Rockets—Random Bullets—Long List of the Injured.

Fire-works set fire to the stand in front of No. 99 Carmine-street at 7 A. M., but it was extinguished with trifling damage.

Mary Russell, fifty-three years of age, fell, yesterday, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, and, striking her breast against the curb-stone, was seriously injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred at 10½ A. M. in a bedroom on the third floor of No. 33 King-street, supposed to have been caused by some one smoking in bed. Damage trifling.

George Rumsey, fifteen years of age, of No. 269 West Nineteenth-street, had his had shattered by the bursting of a cannon he was firing in Nineteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. He was taken home.

Walter Roach, fifteen years of age, of No. 406 East Eighteenth-street, shot himself in the right leg while firing a pistol on the roof of his residence. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel Evans, fifty-four years of age, slipped, yesterday, in front of his residence, No. 32 Laight-street, and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Fire-crackers ignited some old rags at No. 85 Centre-street, at 11½ A. M., but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Daniel Connelly, aged fourteen years, of No. 2 Depau-row, shot himself through the left hand while firing a pistol, at the corner of Houston and Varick streets.

James and Edward Carr, brothers, aged ten and thirteen years, living at No. 406 Seventh-avenue, were playing with a package of powder in Twenty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, when a mischievous gamin threw a lighted match into it. Both the Carr boys were severely burned about the head and face by the consequent explosion.

Elias Hyman, aged fifteen years, of No. 100 Allen-street, had his hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol he was firing at the corner of Division and Market streets.

John Bolger, ten years old, living at No. 46 First-street, had his right hand badly lacerated by the explosion of a small cannon he was firing in the yard of the house. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A horse attached to a phaeton, in which were two ladies and two gentlemen, frightened by the uproar in the streets, ran away, and upset the vehicle at the corner of Tenth-street and University-place. Only two of the occupants were injured, and they not seriously.

Fire-crackers ignited the roof of No. 190 East Broadway, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

William Zabriskie, eighteen years of age, living at No. 32 Jane-street, was shot in the abdomen at 12¾ P. M. by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket. He was attended by Dr. Freligh, who does not consider the wound fatal, and was taken home.

The window awnings of the store No. 175 East Eighty-sixth-street, were ignited by fire-crackers, but the flames were soon extinguished, and the damage was slight.

Isaac Seaman, aged fifteen years, of No. 75 Baxter-street, had his hands burned by the explosion of fire-crackers. Taken to the Park Hospital.

Fire-crackers thrown upon the roof ignited the frame-house No. 687 Eighth-avenue, owned by G. T. Jackson, and occupied by Jacob Dollyer; damage $900, no insurance.

The roof of the house No. 42 Marion-street, was fired by fire-crackers, but the flames were extinguished without damage.

Fire-works ignited the hay-shed of the Hudson River Railroad, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, but no damage was done.

Mary Schwering, German, twenty-three years of age, of No. 84 Stanton-street, was shot in the breast by Simon Gutman, of No. 86 Stanton-street, who was firing a pistol in the yard of No. 84. She was attended by Police Surgeon Saville, who does not think the wound serious. Gutman was arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police.

James McGuire, three years of age, of No. 148 Orchard-street, was severely burned on the mouth and chin by a torpedo, thrown by some boys.

At 4 P. M. a stand for the sale of fire-works in front of No. 47 Ridge-street took fire and was destroyed. Loss, $50.

Alexander J. Johnson, six years of age, of No. 345 East Thirty-first-street, while firing a toy cannon, had two fingers of the left hand blown off.

Charles Oberlander, thirteen years of age, of No. 508 West Twenty-seventh-street, while in East Tenth-street, was badly burned about the arms and body by the explosion of powder in his pocket. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A sky-rocket falling on the roof of house No. 169 East Houston-street, fired it, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

At 10:20 P. M., fire-crackers set fire to the roof of No. 49 Forsyth-street, but little damage was done.

The roof of No. 103 Allen-street, was also slightly injured from the same cause.

Lewis Kelles, fifteen years of age, of No. 596 Second-avenue, was shot through the hand while standing in front of his house, by a random bullet. The wound is not serious.

Wm. Johnson, colored, sixteen years of age, of No. 81 Thompson-street, was severely wounded in the face by the premature discharge of a small cannon in front of No. 38 Cornelia-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Williams, thirteen years of age, of No. 236 West Fifteenth-street, while discharging a small cannon, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, was badly burned about the head and face.

George and John Wurthen, brothers, aged thirteen and fifteen years, of No. [illegible] West Fifty-eighth-street, were severely burned by fire-crackers.

Charles McIntyre, seven years of age, of No. 115 Eighth-avenue, was shot through the wrist by some unknown person carelessly firing a pistol in the street. The wound is not dangerous.

Alfred Birchard, aged sixteen, of No. 377 Sixth-avenue, was thrown from his horse at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and seriously injured. He was taken home.

William Horden, aged four years, living at Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, was shot through his hand. Taken home.

Fire-works ignited the frame house No. 322 West Seventeenth-street; damage trifling.

One of the many bullets flying about the City last evening passed through the new gas tank in Twentieth-street, near First-avenue, causing a serious loss and horrible smell by the escape of gas through the hole which it made.

The premises of No. 9 Clark-street, occupied by Rose Seary as a candy-store, were ignited last evening by fire-works. Damage to stock, $100; not insured; to building, $50, which is insured.

At 8:50 P. M. the cornice of the house No. 54 Amity-street, was ignited by fire-balls, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Edward Fagger, of No. 409 West Forty-fourth-street, fell from a tree in Elm Park, and was seriously injured. He was taken home.

FIGHTING, SHOOTING, STABBING.

Knives and Pistols Freely Used—A Number of Bar-room Fights.

There were numerous disturbances during the afternoon and evening in various parts of the City, yesterday, when the knife, pistol and nature's weapons were freely used without much regard to consequences. It happened, however, that none of them had a fatal result, as will be seen from the following list, which embraces the more important of these affairs:

Ludwig Moore was severely stabbed in the arm by Christian Eckenrode, during a fracas early in the evening in the saloon of Martin Mumback, No. 54 West Twenty-sixth-street. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house.

Yesterday afternoon an affray occurred in a lager-beer saloon in Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth-streets, and a general fight ensued, in which James Casey, of Bergen, N. J., had his nose bitten off. No arrests were made, and the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct do not appear to have heard of the affair until Casey appeared at the Station-house.

Frank J. Fairfield, of No. 388 Third-avenue, was stabbed three times in the body, last evening, by some unknown person during an affray at Jones' Wood. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was not discovered by Capt. Gunner.

A difficulty occurred on last evening at the corner of West Broadway and York street, during which, Patrick Carroll of No. 350 Greenwich-street was knocked down by a colored man, and received a severe scalp wound. He was taken home and the assailant escaped.

An altercation occurred at an early hour of the evening in the saloon of Christian Burns, No. 179 Clinton-street, which resulted in James W. Ricks being shot in the left breast by Thomas E. Nathway, who was arrested. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A party of roughs, yesterday afternoon, at Lion Park, assailed Officer McDevitt, of the Thirty-first Precinct, and rescued a prisoner whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct. In self-defence, he drew his revolver, and fired into the gang, wounding one of them, whom he then took to the Station-house in One Hundredth-street. He gave his name as James McNamara, and the wound being found to be slight, he was locked up, and will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Ocean Yacht Race—Start of the Cambria and Dauntless—The American Ahead for Twenty Miles—Active Betting.

Queenstown, July 4.—The yachts *Cambria* and *Dauntless* have started on their ocean race. They reached Daunt's Rock in tow at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where they found the yachts *Sappho* and *Gwendolin* awaiting them. The weather was fine, and a strong west-by-north breeze was blowing. At 2½ P. M. the first gun was fired, and the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* dropped off from their tugs. Five minutes afterward the *Dauntless* shot ahead, keeping the lead for twenty miles, when the *Cambria* tacked with the wind, and seemed to get ahead of the *Dauntless*. The wind had changed, and was strong from the south-west. The general opinion is, that with a quiet sea and favoring wind the American will win the race, but if the weather should turn rough victory for the *Cambria* is certain. Much interest is felt in the contest, and the betting on the result is active.

Both yachts started under main and foresails and jibs, the *Cambria* carrying in addition her gaff topsail. The *Cambria* was placed a cable's length on the weather quarter of the American. Both started on the starboard tack. The *Cambria* sailed badly, and the *Dauntless* made much leeway, showing inferior weatherly qualities. At the expiration of twenty minutes the *Cambria* went round on the port tack. The *Dauntless* held on the starboard tack five minutes longer, and then followed the Englishman. The weather now became thick, and when last seen the *Cambria* had again crossed the *Dauntless*. The latter appeared to be the fastest of the two, but the *Cambria* showed better weatherly qualities.

The British Cabinet Changes—Royal Academicians Elected—Anniversary of the Founding of the Cunard Line—American Securities—International Coinage.

London, July 4.—The place of Mr. Trevelyan, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, is to be left vacant for the present.... The *Times* is eloquent in approval of the appointment of Earl Granville to the Foreign Office, and of the Earl of Kimberley to the Colonial Department.... The Messrs. Wells and Ansdell replace Maclise and Creswick, deceased, in the Royal Academy.... Stephen Blaire, a prominent Freemason, and formerly member of Parliament for Bolton, is dead.... Another death has resulted from the falling of the Liverpool foundry, making three in all.... Thirty years ago today the steam-ship *Britannia*, the first of the Cunard line, sailed from Liverpool for America. The shipping at Liverpool is gaily decorated, today, in commemoration of the event.... Baring Brothers advertise the issue of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sterling bonds. According to the City article of the *Times*, American railroad mortgage bonds at Frankfort ceasing to attract buyers, city and State bonds are being tried. Those of the City of Savannah have been introduced, and others of the City of New-York and the State of Illinois are to follow to the extent of a few millions at seven per cent. interest. The writer adds that the transactions of the Erie Railway Company and the bribing of the Courts of law account for the fact that New-York City bonds can find no home market. There is a noteworthy communication in the *Economist*, which anticipates the report of the Paris High Council of Commerce on international coinage. The correspondent states that thirty out of thirty-seven witnesses who appeared before the Council urged strongly the adoption of the twenty-five franc coin as the unitary gold piece, and the discontinuance of the five franc silver piece. The Council will recommend that these views be carried into practical effect.

Edinburgh, July 4.—Alexander Simpson, nephew of the late Sir James Simpson, has been elected to the chair of midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.

Liverpool, July 4.—The steamer *Ottawa*, from Quebec, arrived today.

Infallibility—Vote on the Preface and First Chapters—Arrest of Alleged Forgers from New-York in London.

Rome July 3, via Paris, July 4.—The Council, yesterday, adopted the form of the Preface and chapters one and two of the *Schema* of primacy and infallibility. The extreme partisans of infallibility refuse to concede any alterations, and demand an immediate vote. Should the opposition remain obstinate, and prevent the vote from being taken, the discussion may last a month longer. It is thought that the debate on infallibility will close before the 10th inst.

London, July 4.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* predicts the early recall of Minister Motley on the ground that his inactivity defers the adjustment of the *Alabama* question. The brothers Seitze, tobacconists, of New-York, were arrested on board the steamer *Ottawa* on her arrival from Quebec. They are charged with forgery. Arms were found on their persons.

Disturbances in Madrid—The Spanish Crown—Shocking Murders in Seville.

Madrid, July 4.—Disturbances occurred in front of the Carlist Club-rooms, Saturday night, in which one man was killed and several wounded.... The *Imparcial* reports that the council of Ministers on Saturday was wholly occupied with the question of the throne.

Paris, July 4.—The *Constitutionnel* says it has reliable information that agents of Gen. Prim are now in Prussia to offer the throne of Spain to a Prince of the house of Hohenzollern.... The *Constitutionnel* adds that if Prim does this without the consent of the Cortes, it is a mere intrigue; if with their consent, the affair must be respected.

London, July 4.—The negotiations in Prussia for a Hohenzollern Prince to take the Spanish throne have been abandoned.... The *Standard* has a report of a horrible tragedy in Seville. A gypsy, suspecting a policeman of criminal intimacy with his wife, first killed the woman and her child and then assassinated the officer, accompanying his revenge with circumstances of unusual atrocity.

British Parliament—Object of the Red River Expedition not Conquest—Proceedings in the House of Commons.

London, July 4.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Marquis of Clanricaide moved for the production by the Government of a letter from Rev. Mr. Corbett, a land-owner in the Red River District, giving a detailed account of the causes of the rebellion. Earl Granville stated that the expedition sent to that territory was not for conquest, but to effect the transfer of the country from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown. The motion was withdrawn. The Ecclesiastical Presentment bill was read a second time, and after the passage of various local measures their Lordships adjourned. In the House of Commons Sir C. W. Dilke gave notice of a motion to abolish the sinecure of Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Gladstone moved the postponement of the Parliamentary Elections bill until the 14th inst., when the possibility of considering that and other important measures this session could be ascertained. He said several bills had already been abandoned for want of time. The University Tests bill was taken up in committee. Mr. Bentinck moved an amendment that nothing in the bill open office to any person not a member of the Church of England, when such office was intended for a member of that communion. The amendment was opposed by the Solicitor-General, and lost.

The third reading of the bill was fixed for the 5th inst. The Education bill was taken up in Committee. Sir C. W. Dilke moved as an amendment that the rate-payers and not the Town Council shall choose the School Board. An animated debate followed, at the conclusion of which the amendment was negatived by a vote of 150 to 145. Mr. Forster accepted an amendment that the rate-payers and not the vestry, shall choose the School Board. After further discussion of an unimportant character, the House adjourned.

CUBA.

A Fight Near Puerto Principe—The Cubans Repulsed—Capture of the Rest of Lono's Party—The Colonel Killed after a Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Havana, July 4.—The rebel leader, Bembeta, entered the Puerto Principe jurisdiction again on the 27th ult. The loyal guerrillas started in pursuit, and, led to his camp by a rebel prisoner, a sharp fight ensued, lasting an hour and a half. Bembeta, after reforming his line three times, was finally routed. Sixteen Spaniards and forty-six Cubans were killed. Bembeta's force numbered six hundred. The commanding officer in the Holguin District reports that he has captured the seven remaining men of the second *George B. Upton* expedition, and that they are now in jail at Holguin. He also states that the rebel Colonel, Lono, who commanded the filibusters, was killed by a corporal and two soldiers, after a desperate resistance, during which the corporal was badly wounded. Owing to the heavy arrivals of corn at Havana, the market is flooded, and prices have declined. Freights to the United States are buoyant—per box of sugar, $1 25.

THE STEAM-BOAT RACE.

Arrival of the Steamers at St. Louis—The Lee Wins by Three Hours and Forty-four Minutes.

St. Louis, July 4.—The steamer *Robert E. Lee* arrived here at 11:25 A. M., three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes from New-Orleans, beating the *Natchez's* time on her last trip three hours and forty-four minutes, and the *James M. White's* famous time four hours and fifty-five minutes. The *Natchez* was detained by a heavy fog below Grand Tower, 120 miles below here, and did not pass that point until 8½ A. M. The trip was an ovation, from first to last, all along the river. Thousands flocked from many miles in the interior to see the racers pass; and bonfires, cannon, anvils, and everything that could shoot, were brought into use to give vent to the feeling on the occasion. The crowd at the levee here was immense. The banks of the river, from Carondelet to above the city, a distance of six miles, were lined with people, and the windows and house-tops along the city front were filled with enthusiastic spectators. No similar event ever caused such an excitement or brought out such crowds. A million dollars, probably, changed hands on the result of the race. The *Natchez*, as before stated, is detained by a dense fog below Grand Tower, and has not yet (6 P. M.) arrived.

Railroad Collision at Tarrytown.

The Rochester express train on the Hudson River Railroad came into collision with three empty passenger cars at Tarrytown, shortly after 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, causing considerable damage, besides a very long delay among the regular trains going North and South. A Poughkeepsie way train, which arrived at the station about five minutes behind time, was in the act of backing to take on the empty cars when the smash occured. It was asserted by the flagman at the place, that the regular signal of danger was given; but Mr. Saunders, engineer of the express train, claimed that he did not notice it, not being aware of the presence of the other train until he had turned the curve just above the depot. He applied the patent safety breaks on the cars as soon as he saw the danger ahead, and behaved in a very commendable manner, slowing the train and maintaining his post in the midst of the crash and jam of the cars. One of forty-five cars was upturned, and another was lifted on the top of the engine. Some injuries were sustained by a passenger who was in the detached cars, he being the only occupant. William P. O'Rourke, a fireman on the express train, was hurt about the head and feet in jumping from the engine. The disaster happened just as the empty cars were about to be filled with passengers. The loss to the Railway Company will amount to several thousand dollars.

Cricket.

A very lively game was played, yesterday, at the grounds of the New-York Cricket Club, at Hoboken, in which some fine hitting was displayed; the more noticeable from the fact that some of the junior members made the largest scores, while some of their oldest and best players did not shine as was expected. The day being very fine and a good wicket prepared, they spent the national holiday in a very amusing and beneficial manner. The following is the score:

ROGERSON'S SIDE.

Higginson, c. Livesay, b. Doyle	24	Brown, b. Livesay	0
Thompson, run out	4	Hardcastle, b. Livesay	11
Smith, b. Livesay	4	Scott, b. Livesay	4
Rogerson, b. and c. Livesay	30	Guille, b. Doyle	28
Hooton, b. Livesay	3	Hayward, not out	[illegible]
		Byes	3
Total			117

EASTWOOD'S SIDE.

Perrin, b. Rogerson	13	Livesay, b. Brown	0
Doyle, b. Higginson	8	Parkin, b. Rogerson	0
Eastwood, b. Higginson	5	Murray, Sr., not out	5
		Murray, Jr., b. Rogerson	0
Kersley, b. Rogerson	25		
Fraser, b. Rogerson	0	Byes, 10—Wides, 7	17
Graves, b. Rogerson	0		
Total			77

Daniel Houghton, a laborer, of No. 351 Spring-street, while at work on a barge at the foot of Leroy-street, fell into the hold and was seriously injured. He was taken home by his friends.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate's Fourth—A Bitter Debate—The Chinese Question—The Cherokee Indians—Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 4.—The Senate spent a profitless day upon the Naturalization bill, remaining in session from 11 o'clock until 5¼ o'clock, when a recess was taken until this evening. No votes were taken except to reject a few motions to adjourn, which came from the Democratic side. But the debate was exceedingly sharp and interesting. Mr. Conkling made an effort at the outset to get rid of the perplexing question of Chinese naturalization, so as to have a vote upon the simple bill which came from the Committee, but Mr. Sumner ostentatiously barred the way; so he was criticised somewhat severely, though courteously, for imperilling by his self-will a measure of such importance. Mr. Sumner replied in a speech of some length, ornately rhetorical, treating largely of himself and his record, characterizing Mr. Conkling's course as mean and groveling, and accusing Mr. Stewart, whose views upon Chinese suffrage had excited his wrath, of denying the faith, and comparing him to Simon Peter, the familiar history of whose recreancy he read at length from the Bible. Mr. Stewart replied briefly but sturdily; and the status and rights of the Celestials were discussed by Messrs. Williams, Schurz, Carpenter, Corbett, Wilson and Trumbull, the afternoon closing with another sharp passage between Messrs. Conkling and Sumner. Much bitterness has been excited by the discussion, and the Chinese question was carried from the Senate into the street cars when the recess was taken.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The Senate Committee of Indian Affairs have agreed to a joint resolution, which was reported today by Mr. Ross, providing for the removal of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina to the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory; and providing for the payment to each of them of $53 with interest. The last provision is intended to satisfy a long standing claim to a share in the proceeds of lands belonging to the Cherokee Nation, and sold under the treaty of 1835.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was received in the Senate today, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Fortifications bill was reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate considered the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill for a short time today, and agreed to an amendment that the benefits of the act shall be conditional upon the completion of the road in 1878.

THE FOURTH.

There has been no celebration here today, except a colored Sunday-school celebration, in which the various denominations of colored Protestant churches joined, and, save for the occasional bursting of fire-crackers, the day outside the Capitol would be undistinguished from Sunday.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate..Washington, Monday, July 4.

Immediately after assembling a motion to adjourn was voted down by a tie vote—yeas, 20, nays 20.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was received from the House, referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ross, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution to provide for the removal of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina to the Cherokee lands West of the Mississippi River. It provides for the payment to each Indian of $53, with interest thereon, as stipulated in the treaty of 1835.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill granting lands in aid of the Bear River and Salt Lake Canal Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill to regulate appeals in proceedings in bankruptcy. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relating to the removal of James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, as to the manner in which said Casey has discharged his duties, the number of employes in said Custom-house during each month from April, 1869, to February, 1870, inclusive, and if any persons were employed during said time without authority of law, the amount paid, &c. Also, concerning the management of the Custom-house in each month from 1865 to 1868, and the amount of imports and exports at said port during those years. Adopted.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was briefly considered and amended to make the action conditional upon the completion of the entire road by 1878. An amendment to prevent encroachments upon Indian reservations by any land grants to the Company, was discussed without action.

NATURALIZATION.

At 12:20 o'clock the Naturalization bill was taken up.

Mr. Sumner's amendment, striking the word "white" from the Naturalization laws, making them apply equally to all foreigners, having been adopted, the question recurred on Mr. Williams' amendment, to exclude the Chinese from the benefits of the pending legislation.

Mr. Stewart continued his remarks against the admission of Chinese naturalization upon an equal footing with all other foreigners. While he would protect the Chinese in their personal rights, he would never sanction the introduction of a system of slave labor in competition with white labor in this country, which was the question at issue in the amendment. He would not interfere to prevent the immigration of Chinese who came voluntarily; but he would never agree to invest with political power imported coolie slaves, brought here under contracts, and who, as Pagans, could not take our oaths. There was no necessity for the legislation, as the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment had secured the Chinese in every right to which they were entitled.

Mr. Conkling appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw his amendment, which could be done by unanimous consent. He regarded it as jeopardizing the whole bill, the importance of which to the country in preventing naturalization frauds in any city and elsewhere, could not be over-estimated.

Mr. Sumner declined to withdraw his amendment. He read a number of letters from colored residents of the United States from abroad complaining of their exclusion from naturalization. He argued that his amendment was to cover these cases, as well as those of the Chinese. He argued that the restriction of the privilege of naturalization to white men was in derogation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. He then read from the New Testament relative to Peter's denial of his Master, and remarked that a Republican Senator (meaning Mr. Stewart) had thrice denied the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and that, like Peter, he might weep bitterly.

Mr. Stewart replied the charge of apostasy applied with much greater force to the Senator from Massachusetts, as he had read from the Christian Bible in support of his proposition to commit our institutions to the control of Pagans, the enemies of Christianity, who could not be bound by a Christian obligation or oath.

Mr. Williams contended that the Declaration of Independence did not mean that the wild man of South America, the heathen and the cannibal were to be allowed equal political rights under the Government with the citizens of the United States. He regarded Mr. Sumner's interpretation of that instrument as foolish and absurd. Its authors had declared all men created equal; but they had also declared that it was the right and duty of a nation so to organize the powers of the Government as should seem most likely to effect its safety and happiness. If it was the judgment of the American people that it was to their safety to exclude Chinese from participation in our Government, it was their duty so to decide. The framers of the Constitution had created a political distinction among citizens by preventing a foreigner from becoming President, and in regard to eligibility as Congressmen; and would the Senator from Massachusetts assert that that distinction was a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Did not every man know that if the Government was to destroy every political distinction between the native and foreign-born citizens, it would be overthrown by absorbtion of political power in the hands of its enemies, the subjects of foreign Governments?

Mr. Sumner, in reply to an inquiry on the point, admitted Congress could refuse to pass any Naturalization law, but insisted that such law, if passed, might be in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, that there could be no distinction of color.

Mr. Williams said he understood the Senator to admit that Congress had jurisdiction over the question of naturalization; but that the Declaration of Independence came in and controlled the judgment of Congress, and therefore left no discretion.

Mr. Sumner explained that he meant no discrimination on account of color. He was not prepared to say Congress might not shut down the gates and refuse to naturalize anybody, but if it did naturalize them the law must be in harmony with the Declaration of Independence. He considered that instrument as paramount to the law, not to be set aside or questioned in any respect, but irreversible, and one which all the Senate were bound to respect.

Mr. Williams argued that Mr. Sumner's position was inconsistent with itself. The argument of the Senator when upon the floor had been that all men were equal, and therefore all were entitled to equal political rights and privileges; but now he conceded that Congress had the power to exclude from naturalization every person born in a foreign country. Mr. Williams maintained the power of Congress in this respect sets the right to discriminate for the best interests of the Government in admitting foreigners to political rights. He said when the Burlingame treaty with China was made, it was amended on his own motion to provide nothing therein contained should be held to confer naturalization upon the Chinese in the United States. The Chinese were not a desirable population. The Mongolian would never amalgate with the races of European descent. He never would lose his identity, and we would have a separate, distinct people among us—an Empire of China within Republican America—conflict and bloodshed between races having no affinity, and, as in the case of the Indian, gradual extermination would be the fate of one of the contending parties. With what propriety could we talk about liberty, virtue and intelligence as the palladium of our liberties, while opening the door to an overwhelming tide of pollution and paganism? The proposition of Mr. Sumner to invite here a mighty mass of ignorance was but mere stuff and nonsense, and deserved the contempt it had received. He sympathized with the efforts of the working men of the country to stay this tide of penury and degradation now beginning to pour in upon us from across the Pacific. He would have the working men of Massachusetts understand that their Senator (Mr. Sumner) was proposing to issue a proclamation to the Chinese hordes to come here and drive them out of employment. He (Mr. Sumner) was content to dream of the triumph of his theory, although the working men of his State were being rendered by it to beggary and starvation. When told that his theory would overrun the country with a bigoted and degraded race, his answer was, no matter as to consequences or the political effect—this theory of mine must be fully vindicated.

Mr. Williams further argued that the efforts of capital to import cheap labor from abroad should be closely watched; for cheap labor meant not the home of the laborer and its comforts, but the hovel and its miseries. Referring to the immediate effects of Mr. Sumner's amendment, he said that eighty thousand Chinamen on the Pacific coast could at once make themselves vote, and that one hundred millions of Chinese could cross the Pacific and dwell in this country without being missed at home. He predicted that the passage of the bill would unite the laborers of the country, white and black, and a common effort to crush out a party that had invited this competition from China to oppress them, and that not enough Republicans would be left in the next Congress to tell the story of the party destruction.

Mr. Carpenter, in reply to Mr. Williams, said he had repeatedly heard the doom of the Republican Party denounced as the certain consequence of a failure to carry the peculiar views of Senators. But the party had gone steadily onward. After receiving an ambassador from China with extraordinary distinction, it was now proposed to say that no subject of that Empire, no matter what his character, intelligence and virtue, shall ever be admitted to American citizenship. Every monarchial Government had its peculiar test of fitness for participation in the Government. Our great principle, the corner-stone of our institutions, was that every man who was bound by law was entitled to a voice in making the law. When it was proposed to give it to the negro, our principles sustained a severe trial, but we had no choice. We had either to apply it to the black man or make our obesiance to the monarchs of Europe and acknowledge that their theory of Government was right, and that it would not do to give every man a voice in the Government. But the Republican Party trampled that absurdity under foot. Now we come to the Chinese question; and the same principle must be maintained or repudiated. The truth or falsity of the theory upon which our institutions rest must be proven. If true, we could not honestly refuse to apply it to the Chinese. If false, then the foundation of our Government was as unstable as water. As the nation in the hour of danger, when sight had left her eyes, still went forward upon this principle in hope and confidence, so would he (Carpenter) now adhere to it, and apply it even to John Chinaman, before he would admit the basis of the Government to be a delusion and a falsehood. Further remarks were made by Mr. Corbett upon the impropriety of holding out additional inducements to Chinese immigration, and by Mr. Trumbull in favor of adhering to the great principle of equal rights in the case of the Chinese, as well as all other foreigners. An animated colloquy took place between Messrs. Sumner and Conkling, the latter asserting that if New-York was ever to hold an honest election, it would be in spite of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner replied that he had steadily favored the bills, but that there was something higher in the great American principle involved in his amendment, a principle which he (Mr. Conkling) had shown his readiness now, on the Fourth of July, to sacrifice.

Mr. Conkling replied with some warmth that while he did not vaunt his achievements in the cause of human progress, and display his ostentation as did Mr. Sumner, his own record would compare favorably with that Senator's.

At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess until evening.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate proceeded with the bill, and, after remarks by Messrs. Fowler and Sumner, the vote by which Mr. Sumner's amendment striking out the word "white" from the Naturalization laws was adopted, was reconsidered—yeas 27, nays 14. Mr. Sumner's amendment was then rejected—yeas 14, nays 30.

Mr. Warner moved an amendment to extend the Naturalization laws to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent. Adopted—yeas 31, nays, 20.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when the amendments were agreed to, except Mr. Warner's, on which a separate vote being taken, it was concurred in yeas 30, nays 17.

Mr. Sumner renewed his amendment to strike out the word "white" from the Naturalization law. Lost—yeas 12, nays 26.

The bill then passed, and at 11:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

Atlantics vs. White Stockings, of Chicago—Another Victory for the Champion Atlantics—Score, 30 to 20.

The meeting of the celebrated White Stockings and the Atlantic Clubs, at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, notwithstanding the fifty cent admission fee, drew together about 12,000 people, who witnessed a most exciting and interesting game, and who also showed their appreciation thereof by using their Fourth of July throats in a most boisterous manner. It is apparent that the color of the stockings does not win a game, especially when their opponents are the Atlantics. A lively ball was used, and the consequence was most extraordinary batting was exhibited. Ferguson fairly outdid himself, scoring home runs the first three times he went to the bat.

The game opened at 3 P. M., White Stockings at the bat, King being their representative, who was fielded out by Smith and Start. Hodes and Wood following, neither reached first. Hodes being put out on fly by McDonald, and Wood on a fly by Ferguson. Atlantic, then went to the bat, and Pierce led off in his usual style, making first on a good hit to right field. Smith, Start and Chapman all made their first on good hits, and all came in of a home run of Ferguson. Zettlein and Pike were both retired by Tracey, who caught them on the fly, and Hall took a back seat as Craver caught him on a foul bound. Five to nothing looked as though the Atlantics would walk right away with their opponents. They showed their batting abilities, however, by making six runs in the fifth inning. Tracey imitating Ferguson's example in the second inning, made a home run, it being the first time that he had handled the bat. The score is as follows:

WHITE STOCKINGS.	O.	R.	ATLANTICS.	O.	R.
King, c. f.	3	1	Pierce, c.	2	5
Hodes, s. s.	4	2	Smith, 3d b.	2	4
Wood, 2d b.	3	3	Start, 1st b.	3	4
Cuthbert, 1st b.	4	2	Chapman, l. f.	3	4
Flynn, r. f.	5	0	Ferguson, s. s.	1	5
Tracy, l. f.	2	3	Zettlein, p.	4	2
Myerle, 3d b.	2	3	Hall, c. f.	3	1
Craver, c.	2	3	Pike, 2d b.	5	4
Pinkham, p.	2	2	McDonald, r. f.	5	1
Total	27	20	Total	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
White Stockings	0	1	3	1	6	0	1	5	3	—20
Atlantics	5	5	0	6	3	2	5	2	2	—30

Umpire—John Grum, of the Eckford Club. Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Washington, July 25.—About 2,500 persons witnessed the match played here today between the Unions, of Morrisania, and the Olympics, of this city. The weather was delightful, and the game was a fine one, as it was played with a dead ball. Birdsall, of the Unions, who is a favorite here, had his thumb fractured in the fourth inning, and Brady was substituted. The game, which occupied only one hour and a half, terminated in favor of the Olympics by the following score:

Unions	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—5
Olympics	0	0	1	2	3	4	1	0	2	—14

New-Haven, Conn., July 4.—The match-game of base-ball, today, between the Harvards and Yales, resulted in favor of the Harvards, 24 to 22.

The Colwells, Shaw and Willard Manufacturing Company, having had an experience of over four years in the manufacture of Tin-Lined Lead Pipe, and having had ponderous machinery constructed, the largest in the world, for this kind of pipe, have reached that perfection in its construction which leaves nothing to desire. Our patent tin-lined lead pipe is as flexible and easily worked as ordinary lead pipe, and costs but little more per foot. Water flows through it as pure as at the fountain head, and free from the slightest taint of lead poison or iron rust. In addition to the plumbing of houses, it is largely used for conveying water from springs and wells; also, for beer-pumps, mineral waters and distiller es, in fact, wherever purity and safety to health are desirable. Circulars and samples of pipe sent by mail free. Address the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, No. 213 Centre-street, between Canal and Grand streets, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Devoe's Kerosene Oil, in five-gallon cans, with faucets, for family use. Packages may be returned. Devoe Manufacturing Company, No. 117 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

The Prettiest Woman in New-York.—Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her distingue appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. MAGNOLIA BALM for a transparent complexion, and LYON'S KATHAIRON to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The KATHAIRON prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

For Moth-Patches, Freckles and Tan, Use "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

An Experience of a Third of a Century has given L. Rice, Esq., of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, a knowledge of all the requisites of a first-class hotel. The popularity of that hotel indicates that the public appreciates his efforts to please.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GRIEBEL—RITTER.—On Sunday, July 3, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 7 Montgomery-st., New-York, by Rev. Bartholomew Kruesi, Pastor of Madison-st. German Presbyterian Church, Julius Henry Maximilian Griebel, of Berlin, Prussia, to Susan Philippine, daughter of the late Frederick W. Ritter, of Marburg, Germany.

☞ Marburg and Berlin papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In St. Charles, Mo., on Wednesday, April 27, 1870, of pneumonia, Mr. John Adams, aged 68 years, formerly of Lexington, Va., youngest brother of Robert H. Adams, of the United States Senate, of Natchez, Miss.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, July 4, Conklin Brush, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague-st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BARNARD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday, July 1, Mary S., wife of John T. Barnard, aged 56.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, corner Gates-av. and Cambridge-place, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock.

DOUGLISS.—On Saturday, July 2, 1870, Daniel H. Dougliss, son of the late Mary and Hosea Dougliss, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 325 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

FORCE.—On Sunday, the 3d inst., at No. 226 East 20th-st., Mary F. Force, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREER.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 1, George Greer, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 7 West 29th-st., this Tuesday, July 5, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn, per Harlem Railroad, by the 2¼ P. M. train.

HAMBLIN.—On Sunday, July 3, Major-Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, aged 42 years.

His friends and the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Veterans of the Seventh Regiment National Guard will attend the funeral of our late comrade, Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, July 5, from his late residence, No. 136 Lexington-av. Veteran badges will be worn.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Com. Veterans.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

IHRIE.—In Jersey City, Saturday, July 2, Benjamin Ihrie, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 85 Washington-st., at 10 A. M., on Wednesday next; the friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Easton, Penn., for interment.

JOHNSON.—At Upper Red Hook, on Sunday, July 3, Rev. John G. Johnson.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, from the Reformed Church of that place.

LAWRENCE.—At Little Rock, Ark., on Sunday morning, July 3, Luther S. Lawrence, of this City, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICARD.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, July 3, Timothy R. Crawford Ricard, only son of William L. and Josephine Ricard, aged 3 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place at the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family will please meet at the residence of his grandfather, M. W. Coates, Port Richmond, S. I. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. The boats leave the foot of Dey-st., Pier No. 19, N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROBERTS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday morning, July 4, after a few hours' illness, Clara Louise, infant daughter of Martin H. and Clara Louise Roberts, aged 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

TALFORD.—At Harlem, Sunday, July 3, Birdie L., aged 6 years, 11 months and 9 days, and Bennie W., aged 11 months and 7 days, only daughter and youngest son of Capt. William H. and Mary A. Talford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of their grandmother, Mrs. G. Lent, No. 215 East 125th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

"In death not divided."

TAPPEN.—Suddenly, in Colorado, near Denver, on Sunday, June 19, George W. Tappen, of Chicago, of the firm of Carhart, Lewis & Tappen, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, George Tappen, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rutgers Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, July 6, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

VIETOR.—In Bremen, Germany, July 2, of inflammation of the lungs, Frederick Vietor, in his 65th year, of the firm of Frederick Vietor & Achells, New-York.

WOODWARD.—On Saturday, 2d inst., James L. Woodward, aged 53 years.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. J. N. Zabriskie, No. 46 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

Selling at reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS made to order of New-York Mills muslin, and fine linen bosoms, cuffs, &c., at $33 per dozen, all "HAND-MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.

Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt, and written signature on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT 296 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.
Send for price lists and Circulars.
Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 9, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Grand Park sale, which took place yesterday, was a second great success for this enterprise; 103 lots were disposed of at an average price of over $725 per lot, and in the aggregate bringing $75,870. The details will be found in full below; but the delay in reaching the City was such, and the hour of arrival so late, that it is impossible to make an extended notice of the sale. This will be done to-morrow. A report of WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S sale at Valley Stream, L. I., has not as yet been received.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

GRAND PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot, No. 80 Grand Park and Waverley avs, 53x150	$1,225
1 lot, No. 81 Waverley-av., 50x150	750
1 lot, No. 82 Waverley-av., 50x150	750
2 lots, Nos. 84 and 85 Waverley-av., 50x150, each	600
2 lots, Nos. 89 and 87 Waverley-av. and Park-place, 50x180, each	600
1 lot, No. 91 Waverley-av. and Park-place, 50x180	800
2 lots, Nos. 93 and 95, Waverley-av., 50x180, each	650
1 lot, No. 97 Waverley-av. 50x180	650
1 lot, No. 99 Waverley-av., 50x180	725
House and lot, No. 103 Waverley-av. 50x180	5,000
1 lot, No. 107 Waverley-av., 50x180	775
1 lot, No. 109 Waverley and Ogden-avs., 50x180	800
1 lot, No. 105 Waverley-av., 50x180	810
1 lot, No. 109 Waverley-av., 50x180	775
House and lot No. 113 Waverley-av., 50x180	4,500
1 lot, No. 111 Waverley-av., 50x180	625
1 lot, No. 115 Waverley-av., 50x180	675
1 lot, No. 117 Waverley-av., 50x180	575
1 lot, No. 119 Waverley-av., 50x180	525
1 lot, No. 126 Waverley-av., 142x50x180	1,150
1 lot, No. 123 Waverley-av., 50x180	675
1 lot, No. 121 Waverley-av., 50x180	650
1 lot, No. 3, Waverley-place and Rockland-av., 304x125	2,500
1 lot, No. 5, Waverley-terrace and Hoyt-av., 233x175	2,000
1 lot, No. 4, Rockland and Hoyt avs., 233x80	1,550
1 lot, No. 14 Waverley-av., 177x7[illegible]	650
1 lot, No. 15 Waverley-av., 177x50	475
1 lot, No. 16 Waverley-av., 177x50	450
1 lot, No. 17 Waverley-av., 177x50	450
House and lot, No. 19 Waverley-av., 177x50	4,450
1 lot, No. 18 Waverley-av., 177x50	500
1 lot, No. 21 Waverley and Ogden avs., 177x50	700
1 lot, No. 20 Waverley and Ogden avs., 177x50	700
1 lot, No. 22 Waverley and Ogden avs., 177x50	675
House and lot, No. 24 Waverley-av., 177x50	5,000
1 lot, No. 23, Waverley-av., 177x50	675
1 lot, No. 25, Waverley-av., 177x50	675
2 lots, Nos. 26 and 27, Waverley-av., 177x50, each	675
1 lot, No. 28 Waverley-av., 177x50	675
1 lot, No. 30 Waverley-av. and Park-place, 177x50	725
1 lot, No. 29 Waverley-av., 177x50	650
1 lot, No. 31, Waverley-av. and Park-place, 177x50	675
2 lots, Nos. 32 and 33, Waverley-av. and Park-place, 177x50, each	600
1 lot, No. 34 Waverley-av., 177x50	550
1 lot, No. 35 Waverley-av., 177x50	550
1 lot, No. 36 Waverley-av., 177x50	565
1 lot, No. 37 Waverley-av., 177x35	525
1 lot, No. 79 Grand Park-avenue, s. s., 150x53	950
1 lot, No. 78 Grand Park-avenue, s. s., 150x53	775
1 lot, No. 77 Grand Park-avenue, s. s., 150x53	775
1 lot, No. 76 Grand Park-avenue, s. s., 150x53	700
1 lot, No. 75 Grand Park-avenue, s. s., 150x53	725
1 lot, No. 74 Grand Park and Fayette avs., 150x53	1,000
1 lot, No. 157 Grand Park and Fayette avs., 150x50	875
1 lot, No. 149 Grand Park and Fayette avs., gore lot, x356182	725
1 lot, No. 147 Park-place and Fayette-av., 325x50	1,000
1 lot, No. 148 Fayette-av., 325x50	1,000
1 lot, No. 146 Park-place and Fayette-av., 305x50	825
1 lot, No. 145 Park-place and Fayette-av., 287x50	625
1 lot, No. 144 Park-place and Fayette-av., 244x50	560
1 lot, No. 143 Park-place and Fayette-av., 213x50	450
1 lot, No. 142 Park-place and Fayette-av., 176x50	500
1 lot, No. 141 Park-place and Fayette-av., 143x50	375
1 lot, No. 140, Ogden-av. and Fayett-av., 164x50	350
2 lots, Nos. 139 and 138, Ogden-av. and Fayette-av., each 162x50	350
2 lots, Nos. 136 and 137, Ogden-av. and Fayette-av., each 165x50	300
2 lots, Nos. 134 and 135, Ogden-av. and Fayette-av., each 204x50	250
1 lot, No. 133, Ogden-av. and Fayette-av., 242x50	200
1 lot, No. 132, Ogden-av. and Fayette-av., 232x50	125
1 lot, No. 131, Ogden-av. and Fayette-av., 125x50	75
2 lots, Nos. 129 and 130 Fayette-av., 96x50, each	75
1 lot, No. 128 Fayette-av., 103x90	325
1 lot, No. 127 Fayette-av., 156x50	250
1 lot, No. 125 Fayette av., 180x50	200
1 lot, No. 108 Ogden and Fayette-avs., 180x50	375
1 lot, No. 106 Fayette-av., 180x50	350
1 lot, No. 104 Fayette-av., 180x50	420
1 lot, No. 102 Fayette-av., 180x50	400
1 lot, No. 100 Fayette-av., 180x50	450
1 lot, No. 198 Fayette-av., 180x50	455
1 lot, No. 196 Fayette-av., 180x50	525
1 lot, No. 192 Fayette-av., 180x50	750
1 lot, No. 94 Park-place and Fayette-av., 180x50	550
1 lot, No. 90 Park-place and Fayette-av., 180x50	650
2 lots, Nos. 86 and 88 Park-place and Fayette-av., 180x50, each	575
1 lot, No. 84 Park-place and Fayette-av., 180x111	725
1 lot, No. 67 Grand Park and Fayette avs., 150x53	725
1 lot, No. 66 Grand Park-av. and Fayette-av., 180x93	525
1 lot, No. 64 Grand Park-av. and Fayette-av., 180x50	300
1 lot, No. 62 Grand Park-av. and Fayette-av., 180x50	250
1 lot, No. 60 Grand Park-av. and Fayette-av., 180x50	210
1 lot, No. 58 Grand Park-av. and Fayette-av., 180x50	200
1 lot, No. 56 Grand Park-av. and Fayette-av., 180x50	200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FRONT ON 7TH-AV., west side, between 40th and 41st sts., 200x125 ft. Ten lots, mostly covered with buildings, that bring a rent of about $10,000 per annum. This plot is suitable for a large enterprise. Terms easy. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 53 East 54th-st., second door east of 5th-av.; house, 22x55; lot, 100 feet; very desirable. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 505 Madison-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE COTTAGE, $2,900; ONE $3,500, one $5,000; full lots; twenty minutes from ferries, Brooklyn; very easy terms.
G. R. HART,
No. 183 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, tracts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—COUNTRY-seat and farm, to be sold, by order of the Supreme Court, on July 8, 1870, on the Court-house steps, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.—A country-seat and farm, on the west bank of the Hudson, at Saugerties, opposite Tivoli Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Buildings large and commodious, and in complete repair. Place has half a mile front on the river, and contains ninety acres under a high state of cultivation; is very desirable, and adjacent to the residences of Judge Vanderpool, Mr. Sheffield, the late Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Beekman, and others. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York City, or to P. T. OVERBAUGH, Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870, AT 2 P. M., on the premises,
Auction Sale of an
ELEGANT STONE MANSION
and Fifty
HANDSOMELY-LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,
at
CRESSKILL, N. J.

The dwelling is Gothic in style of architecture, about 42 feet square, 2¼ stories, with tower, is handsomely finished in hard woods and contains all the modern improvements, and built by days' work, and is altogether as substantial in build and as elegant in finish as could be desired. The grounds comprise eight acres, with extensive lawns, drives and garden. The coach-house and stable is stone, and is fitted up with all the recent conveniences.

THE VILLA PLOTS are situated adjoining the above, and are among the most desirable ever offered at auction on the line of the Northern Road, being in the midst of the fine improvements on the HIGHEST POINT ON THE WESTERN SLOPE, commanding extensive views of the valley and the Palisades, and OVERLOOKING TENAFLY AND ENGLEWOOD.

Special train at 1 P. M. by the Northern Railroad from the foot of Chambers-st.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

Photographs can be seen, and passes and maps obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

No. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 26 rooms, a square, English entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, green-houses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

No. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

No. 3. A PLOT OF 46 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

No. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12½ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN NATIONAL BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Rupertl.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

CHICAGO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, }
CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870. }

TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1870, it was voted by the shareholders of said Association owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed, (by consolidation in part with the First National Bank of Cincinnati.)

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. HOOPER,
President.

NOTICE.

The Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. HOOPER,
President.

Dated CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co's, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, Friday, July 8, 1870, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, July 9, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATH'L THAYER. }

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY.
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous **COAL-FIELDS** situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest **LUMBER**, and in many localities large deposits of **IRON ORE** exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to **$3,095,000**, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $900,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $800,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is **87 1-2** and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE
SECURITY BANK
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 319 BROADWAY.
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

EXCHANGE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

At an election held on the 22d inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
A. M. BININGER,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
GEORGE H. PECK.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 23, 1870, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 156 Broadway. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds bought and sold by CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$600,000
Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE
INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 13 per cent. per annum:
Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and cotton tax.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received untill noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 28, 1866.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.

JAMES F. JOY, }
NATH. THAYER, } Trustees.
SIDNEY BARTLETT, }

BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870. }

PREPARATORY TO A MEETING of stockholders of this Company, to be held Sept. 1, 1870, the transfer-books will be closed July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 9 NEW-ST.,
Offer the following desirable securities:
New-Orleans and Jackson 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Stg. and Int. Bonds.
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, 1st Mtg. 8 per cents.
Mississippi Central 8 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
Macon and Brunswick 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by Ga.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by S. C.
Savannah and Charleston 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by S. C.
Selma, Rome and Dalton 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Reg. 1866 Stock.
And will pay the highest market price for Southern, State, City and Railroad past-due Coupons.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 102 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870. }

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1868, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870. }

A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING }
FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. }
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20, 1870. }

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an Act, approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking Fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners under said act hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received according to regulations heretofore published, on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, at the Banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, the Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars of the Bonds or Stocks of the State of South Carolina.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.
J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General.
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate.
R. C. DELARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE }
AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., }
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND }
BOSTON RAILROAD, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 5th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STONINGTON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 5th inst.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, (free of all taxes,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 170 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, July 11, until when the transfer-books will be closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, }
NO. 142 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 25 until July 2.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW- }
YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have today declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, 24th inst., until July 5.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 18.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COUNTIES OF BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA.—Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1870, on coupon bonds issued by the Board, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York, No. 23 Nassau-st., upon the presentation of the proper coupons.
J. E. EDMONDS, President.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,)
free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF BROOKLYN. }
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 113 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1870, on the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportion Company's registered bonds, will be paid at the office of Grant & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., on and after that date.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD }
COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NO. 34 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of $2 per share (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st. The transfer-books will close on the 15th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 5th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway.
I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870. }

A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1870.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.
JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSON RHOADES, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN }
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870. }

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the quarter ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, }
June 27, 1870. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
ONEIDA, June 20, 1870. President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
June 21, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 9 proximo.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870. }

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 1, 1870.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on TUESDAY, the 5th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING }
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 393 CANAL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 1.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1870.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this road, falling due on July 1, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the Bonds of this road, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the Bonds of this road, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST JULY next in New-York City on the West Wisconsin Railroad Company Bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office, No. 29 Wall-st.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE bonds of the City of Kansas City, Mo., will be paid at maturity on presentation at the banking-house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 17 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY SCHOOL BONDS, due in New-York, July 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold coin at the Agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870. No. 33 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, July, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
on all sums from $5 to $2,000; and on all sums exceeding $2,000, Five Per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably to the provisions of the by-laws; and payable on and after
MONDAY, the 18th of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, }
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., Booth's Theater,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1 at seven per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, }
HUGH MURRAY, } Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NO. 96 WARREN-ST. }

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE. }

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. }

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. per Annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, July 18.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK—NO. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. is declared on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable July 20. Money deposited by the 10th of each month will draw interest from the 1st of the month.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,
Celebrated manufacturers, invite
AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND
to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE
of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.
TEA SERVICES,
DINNER SERVICES,
and
TABLE CUTLERY
of every description.

Please note carefully the address:
NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD ST., AND
NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON.
ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
and
WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., July 6	Java, Wednesday, July 20
Samaria, Wednes., July 6	Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21
Aleppo, Thursday, July 7	Scotia, Wednes., July 27
China, Wednes., July 13	Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14	Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.

Return tickets........................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets........................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Europa..........Sat. July 9	Caledonia.....Wed. July 13
India...........Sat. July 16	Iowa..........Wed. July 20
Cambria.........Sat. July 23	Dacian........Wed. July 27
Anglia..........Sat. July 30	Dorian........Wed. Aug. 3
Australia.......Sat. Aug. 6	Sidonian......Wed. Aug. 10
Columbia.......Sat. Aug. 13	Britannia.....Wed. Aug. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK..............Tuesday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........................July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....................July 13, at 4 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...........July 20, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN..............July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 6TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 6—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, July 5.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, July 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..................July 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)..................July 14
COLUMBIA, E. VAN SICE..................July 21

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN, at public auction, at Washington Navy-yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship VIRGIN, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 pounds previous to the vessel leaving New-York for Washington last January, and found to be strong and tight.

Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board, will be sold with the vessel. Terms: one-fourth cash, on the day of sale, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., landing at West 34th-st. at 6½ o'clock. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 4th......7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th.........6 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th..........8 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th.........12 M.
Wednesday, 6th.....9 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th....1 P. M.
Thursday, 7th........10 A. M.	Thursday, 7th.......2 P. M.
Friday, 8th.........10:30 A. M.	Friday, 8th.......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 9th.......1 P. M.	Saturday, 9th.....4:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 26, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
No. 69 West 44th-st.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1869, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1871; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted.) from the 22d day of June to and including the 16th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1¼ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Grand-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.

No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.

No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.

No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.

No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.

No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.

No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

MR. DAVID T. LEAHY BECOMES from this date a partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of E. H. VAN INGEN & CO. E. H. VAN INGEN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

THE FIRM OF W. C. PICKERSGILL & CO. was dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS FIELDEN, on the 7th December last. Mr. JOHN R. GARDNER is intrusted with the liquidation of the late firm, and succeeds to the business in his own name and for his own account. W. C. PICKERSGILL.

MR. JAMES WINSLOW THIS DAY resumes his position as a partner in this firm. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

JULY 1, 1870.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

PARIS PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED BAREGES, GAUZE CHAMBRIAS,
ALL-SILK AND SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES, SUMMER POPLINS,
SUIT LINENS, CRETONS, CAMBRICS, PIQUES, &c., &c.
STRIPED AND CHECKED FANCY-COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS.
LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
CHALLIE MIGNONS AND FRENCH SEA-SIDE JACKETS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING.
WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH AND LAWN SUITS.
LAWN AND CAMBRIC SEA-SIDE SUITS.
MORNING WRAPPERS IN CAMBRIC AND LAWN.
BATHING SUITS, REGATTA AND SEA-SIDE HATS.
UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND CAMBRIC SUITS, &c.,
HANDKERCHIEFS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS AND LACES.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, CRAVATS, TIES, SASH RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF

SUMMER SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering the balance of their SUMMER SHAWL STOCK at EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.

BAREGE SQUARE SHAWLS, $2 and upward, value $3 50.
CREPE MARETZ SHAWLS, $3 and upward, value $4 50.
CHALLIE SHAWLS, $3 and upward, value $4 50.
GRENADINE SHAWLS, $4 50 and upward, value $6 50.

Also,

THE SEASIDE AND CARRIAGE FORMOSA, all colors, from $8 and upward.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MA SUMMER TRADE, CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

BATHING DRESSES
and
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES, AT CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN OPERATOR, WHO HAS had twelve years' experience in making all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, employment in the country. The advertiser is a Protestant, and prefers living in an English or American family. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of children; willing to go to the country for the Summer as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference given. Call at No. 143 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, by a competent young woman, or as chamber-maid and laundress or fine washer; French fluting; can do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City reference; country or City. No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO UPstairs or general house-work for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; reference given. Call for three days at No. 320 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; would assist with the washing, if required; is a good cook and baker; has good references. Call at No. 143 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable; excellent cook; meat, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; excellent baker; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

ALL GOOD SERVANTS, SUCH AS cooks, house-workers, chamber-maids, laundresses, &c., for country and City. Protestants and Catholics can be obtained today at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON the various sewing-machines, wishes work to be done at home, in large or small quantities; work requiring care and neatness preferred; the best of references given. Address H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; highly recommended; long experience; no children. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has the best of City and country references; can milk cows and do any thing round the house. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver, and can produce the best City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 17 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a competent experienced man and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business. Call at No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness-store; his last employer can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young man as coachman and gardener; a perfect City driver five years; best reference; employer can be seen. Address E. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter in a private family; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THIS DAY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., all respectable girls and women of all nations and capacities; twenty excellent cooks and others, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, house-workers, laundresses. Come all.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LYNCH and MATHIAS LYNCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Lynch and Mathias Lynch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870. NATHAN VAN BEIL, Assignee.

ja22-1aw3wTu*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—A parlor floor, newly and elegantly furnished, would be let to a party of adults, with private table; an excellent opportunity for a family temporarily in the City; or would let half of the house to first-class parties; price, with table, $100 per week; without board, $50; reference given. For further particulars apply at DREWOLO'S, No. 175 5th-av.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with superior board; private table if desired; transient parties taken.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—VERY COOL parlor and bed-room adjoining, suitable for single gentlemen, without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board in a desirable location; $10 per week for the season. No. 61 Market-st., Poughkeepsie.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y. Drawing-room and sleeping cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. depot at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through without change to Chittenango Station; or People's line of steamers, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M.; thence by New-York Central Railroad, from Albany, at 7 A. M. For circulars, with analysis, terms, &c., address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above; or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 26, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., having been entirely refitted, painted and furnished throughout, will open for the season June 15. Superior accommodations for yachting clubs or parties. Reduction on railroad fare—now issuing excursion tickets. Persons leaving Greenport at 6½ A. M., can reach New-York at 10 A. M.

A Ball on the Fourth of July, and Hops every SATURDAY EVENING. H. BRAINARD, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York. BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.

Opening of the Bath Hotel, May 1.
Opening of the Whey establishment, May 1.
Repeated daily performance of the Spa Orchestra.
A new water-course from the springs for the whole place.

INTERLAKEN—GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.—Season of 1870—Opened April 1. Reduced prices until July 15. ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.

ap12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, Executors.

je7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.

HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.

my17-1aw6mTu*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE [illegible]. Apply on the premises to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
AND
MISS LEONA CAVENDER,

in Brougham's own new and original local drama, of extraordinary domestic interest, written expressly for her, and entitled

MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR,
UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE,

which must, however, be withdrawn, although in the height of its popularity, owing to the fact that MONDAY, JULY 11, is set apart for the first appearance of MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET, in Charles Gayler's drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK
of
FERNANDE,
and
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.
SATURDAY, July 9, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND LAST NIGHT OF FERNANDE—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER.

LINA EDWIN STAR COMBINATION.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE, JULY 4.
MR. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. J. H. CHATTERSON, Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. C. VANDENHOFF, Mr. HARRY STUART, Mr. J. K. KRUGER, Miss FANNIE DAVENPORT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss SALLIE NEVILLE, Miss ALICE ATHERTON, and others.
Mr. N. LOTHIAN..................Musical Director
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and PLUTO.
MONDAY, JULY 11,
Mr. GEO. CLARKE in L'HOMME BLASE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, in September, for English, mathematics, &c.; unmarried, and college graduate preferred; knowledge of military essential. Address WEED, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10¼ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr....................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...............Manager and Treasurer
POSITIVELY
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
of the great spectacular romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
which must positively be withdrawn after this week.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

MONDAY, July 11—First time in many years of the beautiful grand ballet pantomime, entitled LA GISELLE, in which Mme. KATE LANNER'S celebrated VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE will make their first appearance in America.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

MONDAY, July 4,
Last TWO PERFORMANCES of the season of
THE HUGUENOT,
with its fine caste and beautiful scenery.
Matinee at 1½ o'clock.
Evening at 8 o'clock,
and last night of the season.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. The first Summer exhibition of pictures and sculptures now open, (day-time only,) 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

EXCURSIONS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, East River, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons., No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWEST GRAND AUSTRIAN STATE LOAN LOTTERY, guaranteed and controlled by the Government in the amount of 120 MILLIONS FLORINS or 250 MILLION FRANCS, which is to be repaid by 400,000 PREMIUM PRISES, in five yearly drawings, in the manner that every second month a great drawing takes place, at which will be drawn prizes of 20 of 500,000 francs, 10 of 450,000, 60 of 400,000, 81 of 390,000, 20 of 100,000, 20 of 500,000, 121 of 400,000, 99 of 30,000, 171 of 20,000, 352 of 10,000, 432 of 5,000, &c., &c., till 300 francs, the lowest prise.

The prise of one share is $5, currency.
The prise of five shares is $20, currency.
The prise of eleven shares is $40, currency.
The prise of twenty-four shares is $80, currency.

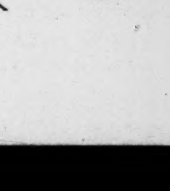
The undersigned banking-house sends tickets to the furthest countries, bank bills or remittances, on a mercantile place in Europe.

List of the drawings are punctually delivered (free of expense) to every shareholder as soon as the result of the drawing is known.

The prises falling to the lots will be paid in all Transatlantic cities.

Only in Germany, favored by the chance, I paid to my subscribers first prises of 300,000, 200,000, 150,000, and 100,000 francs, &c.

Orders, with remittances, will be executed promptly and under discretion by CHARLES HOLLE, banking-house in Frankfort-on-Main, (Germany,) Zeil-st., No. 47, opposite the royal post-office.



INVALIDS'

TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

handled their little wooden guns with considerable proficiency. The Guard was reviewed by the Commissioners, and the regular programme of the day was proceeded with. It was commenced by Warden STEVENS, who read that old-time document, the Declaration of Independence, in a clear voice, much to the edification of the juveniles. The entire school of girls and boys, comprising 400 voices, then sang "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," with striking effect. Master TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, the Orator of the Day, next delivered an address in honor of the Fourth, which effort proved a decided success, although the audience could scarcely follow the utterance of the juvenile orator, so rapidly did he pour forth the words written for him. The remainder of the celebration programme was then carried out, as follows: Song, "Where Has Lula Gone?" 400 children; ode, "American Boy," Masters MARTIN and SMITH; song, "Happy Hearts," 400 children; poem, "Sword of Bunker Hill," Master McDONALD; song, "Let Us Seek the Sweet Bowers," 400 children; poem, "There's a Good Time Coming," Masters COLEMAN and SAVAGE; song, "Fling Out the Starry Banner Wide," large girls; dialogue comique, Masters FINNEGAN and WALKER; "A Few Stray Words, Occurrences on the Fourth of July," Miss NELLIE GILMORE; song, finale, "'Tis Well We Should be Gay," 400 children.

The children then proceeded to the refectory, and sat down to the "*table d'hôte*," as Warden STEVENS termed it. The repast consisted of fresh mutton, stewed with potatoes, with salad and other vegetables, and good bread and butter, the dessert consisting of candies and cakes. Having satisfied their youthful and healthy appetites, the children were dismissed to the green, and provided with a liberal supply of torpedoes and fire-crackers. The evening was marked by the display of a few brilliant sky-rockets.

The Day Among the Germans.

The Germans of this City yesterday made full and free use of the inalienable right of the pursuit of happiness guaranteed to all by the Declaration of Independence. They attended in large numbers picnics, concerts, and Summer-nights festivals in the several pleasure-gardens and parks within the City limits and in the neighborhood. Many also participated in steam-boat excursions. On all these occasions they enjoyed their accustomed and well-known amusements. The largest gathering of Germans of this City took place at Jones' Wood in the afternoon. There the New-York Turnverein, Mr. CONRAD KUHN, President, celebrated its twentieth anniversary, which was attended by about 10,000 persons. In the forenoon a procession started from Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, near Canal, in which the active members of the society (who participate in the gymnastic exercises) appeared, dressed in linen suits, their regular Summer costume at excursions, and the two rifle companies of the Society, also in linen coats. The procession, in which, besides the Turners, a goodly number of German singing societies of this City participated, moved through several streets in the eastern portion of the City, and then embarked on a barge, attached to a steam-boat, at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, for the park. At the park the festival was opened in the afternoon by the Turners, who performed a series of interesting gymnastic exercises in a very able manner at the Belvidere. The rest of the festival consisted of dancing, singing by the several German vocal societies, target shooting, and various other amusements. Everything went off well. The park was decorated with American and German flags, and the flags of the several singing societies present.

The Day in Brooklyn—A Quiet Celebration—The Fire-Works—Accidents.

The fact that the ninety-fourth anniversary of our national existence had put in an appearance was duly announced, yesterday morning, at daybreak, by the firing of 100 guns from the summit of Fort Greene, accompanied by the usual explosion of juvenile fire-works. At the same time, though in singular contrast to the din thus created, the chimes of St. Ann's, on the heights, rung out in merry peals the national air; and, as if bewitched by the sound, immediately after, most of the surrounding houses threw out the national colors to the breeze. The City Hall and Court-house looks up through a wilderness of bunting as innocently as if the Goddess of Liberty, and not HUGH McLAUGHLIN, controlled them. The ships in the harbor hung out, in honor of the day, all the spare signals they could scrape together, so that, looked at from the heights, not only the City, but the sea seemed to be doing honor to the day. Apart, however, from these manifestations of festivity, the Fourth of July, it may be safely said, has not in many years passed off more quietly than it did in this city yesterday. The roughs and loafers who usually succeed in making day as well as night hideous, betook themselves almost in a body, at an early hour, to the various parks and excursion grounds on the suburbs, where, without disturbing any person in particular, they drank and fought so much that when they returned they felt more disposed to sleep than get up disturbances. In some of the more retired streets, but for the occasional outbreak of youthful hilarity, things presented more the appearance of a fast than of a holiday. At sunset, however, the streets became more crowded; old and young began to wend their way toward the points where the Common Council had determined to show itself in powder. Fort Greene, Carrol Park and Satellite Pond were filled to their utmost capacity, and, indeed, most of the surrounding streets were so crowded that travel became next to impossible. In view of that, those who had good positions retained them, and those who had not looked as philosophically as possible over their neighbors' shoulders. The programmes were, of course, those published in the TIMES yesterday. In respect to the carrying of them out it may be said that they elicited the usual quantity of applause, and were conducted with the customary amount of skill. The casualties throughout the city were decidely smaller than on the same day last year. The following are the cases as they occurred:

THOMAS NICHOLAS, six years of age, residing corner of Clinton and State streets, was slightly burned in the thigh, about 10 A. M., yesterday, by the ignition of a package of crackers which he had in his pocket.

CHARLES JACOBS and HENRY WHITE, two boys living on the corner of Broadway and Leighton-street, E. D., were severely burned about the head and face by the explosion of a paper of powder which JACOBS held in his hands, and into which a spark of fire had accidentally fallen.

Early in the morning the fire-alarm was rung through a slight mistake on the part of some citizens who mistook a burning fire-cracker stand for a house. Some one had carelessly shaken his cigar over the stand in question, situated at No. 159 Flatbush-avenue, and caused it to ignite. The loss was $15.

One of the window shades in COLTON'S dental establishment, by some unknown cause, was set on fire about mid-day, but the flames were extinguished without serious damage.

About 10 A. M. a boy named ZEPHRYMUS LOWERY, residing on Deane-street, near Underhill-avenue, had his right hand severely burned by the sudden explosion of a bundle of fire-crackers which he held in his hand. He had accidentally touched them with a match.

GEORGE W. LAURENCE, nine years of age, residing at No. 112 Hewes-street, about 2 o'clock, had his leg badly burned by the explosion of a lot of torpedoes which he had in his pocket. He caused them to ignite by falling on them.

MICHAEL RYAN, sixteen years of age, residing in Stillman-street, near Park-avenue, in firing a large pistol, blew off the first and second fingers of his left hand. He was taken to the City Hospital.

GEORGE ANDERSON, residing at No. 392 South Fifth-street, was accidentally shot in the nose by one of his companions with a pistol loaded with blank cartridge.

About 10 A. M. JAMES CAIN, a conductor on the Atlantic-avenue cars, while standing on the steps of his car as it passed along the avenue near Henry-street, was shot in the calf of the leg by some unknown person. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, a boy of six years old, residing at No. 112 Huger-street, Brooklyn, E. D., while crossing the street to go home, missed his footing and fell down, with his pocket full of Union torpedoes, which exploded, blowing his thigh open in a terrible manner. The wounds received were about eight inches in length and four in breadth.

About 8 o'clock in the evening fire broke out in a dwelling-house at No. 82 East Baltic-street, supposed to have been started by some fire-crackers that were thrown in at the windows while the family were at the top of the house. Loss $2,000; insured in the Phenix, of Brooklyn.

ENGLEBERT MACK, twenty-six years of age, residing on Twenty-first-street, shot himself in the mouth with a pistol, whether intentionally or not could not be ascertained, he being rendered unconscious. He was sent to the City Hospital.

WILLIAM PUNKINS, while under the influence of liquor, assaulted and injured ROSAMOND DONAGHER with a piece of iron, for which he was arrested in the Ninth Precinct.

WILLIAM EARNEST, ten years of age, residing in Douglas-street, while setting off some fire-works, had the back part of his head badly burned, the result of which, it is feared, will be death.

PARKER BUTLER, residing on Prospect-avenue, near Washington-street, shot Mrs. BRUSH through the hand. He is partially insane, and was at the time under the influence of liquor.

The Day at Staten Island.

Vast numbers of New-Yorkers spent the day on Staten Island. There was a grand celebration at Rossville, which included dancing, refreshments, and an eloquent oration by Mr. OSCAR SAWYER. The Declaration of Independence was read and saluted, and in the evening fire-works closed the festivities.

A large crowd assembled at Fort Wadsworth to witness the salute from the guns, which were fired by Sergt. COOKE, of the First United States Artillery, at noon. Not a single carriage, private or hack, was left idle during the day. There was no rowdyism, with the exception of a few free fights in the vicinity of Stapleton.

The only accident reported was the burning of a cottage near Swan-street Tompkinsville, inhabited by Mr. JOHN BURNS. The roof was entirely destroyed, and some of the furniture damaged. The cause was fire-works thrown on the roof by boys.

The Neptune Boat Club celebrated the day with a boat-race from their club-house at West Brighton.

The illuminations in several of the private residences along the north shore were exceedingly pretty, and the Sailors' Snug Harbor looked tasteful with the number of Chinese lamps which hung suspended from the branches of the surrounding trees. The new Police did their duty in an admirable manner, exceeding the best anticipations of their friends.

The Day in New-Jersey.

Newark celebrated the Fourth yesterday with more than usual demonstrations. Bells were rung and salutes were fired at sunrise noon and sunset. A grand procession was formed on Military Park at 8 o'clock A. M., and moved in the following order: Gen. PLUME and Staff, Jefferson Brass Band, Fifth Regiment, Col. WM. WARD; Second Regiment, Col. WM. ALLEN; First Regiment, Col. JAMES PECKWELL; Fire Department, Ex-Chief Engineers, Sunderhaft's Band, engine companies, Newark City Band, Committee of Arrangements of Common Council, Goddess of Liberty and thirteen young ladies, representing the thirteen original States, in a carriage; disabled and wounded veterans of the war in carriages; carriage containing Governor and Ex-Governor; carriages containing Mayor, President of Common Council, orator and reader; United States Senators and members of Congress, United States Government officials, State and county officers, members of New-Jersey Legislature, Ex-Mayors of the city, invited guests, &c. The above procession marched through the principal streets to the rink on Washington-street, where, after music, a prayer was offered by Rev. THOS. KILLEEN, reading of the Declaration of Independence by JOHN C. DURING, oration by NEHEMIAH PERRY, Jr., and benediction by Rev. THOMAS KILLEEN.

From early morning, the principal streets of the city were densely packed with pedestrians and carriages. The colored residents celebrated on their own account at the Catharine-street M. E. Church. The exercises consisted of addresses, a festival, &c.

In the evening, there was a magnificent display of fire-works, on Broad-street, in front of the market. The streets, adjacent buildings, parks, &c., were all swarming with people, and it is stated that never were there more people on the streets of Newark in one day than on yesterday.

ELIZABETH.

The celebration at Elizabeth consisted of the usual salutes, a procession, which was participated in by the Fire Department, Companies A, C and E of the National Rifle Guards of New-Jersey, and by the citizens generally, and an excellent oration in Library Hall by Rev. Dr. J. B. PATTERSON, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth. In the evening some excellent fire-works were witnessed at the foot of East Broad-street. The procession was a very creditable one, and Elizabeth, always beautiful, was rendered doubly so by a very general display of the national colors from the public and private buildings. Besides the exercises above mentioned, and after them, the firemen picnicked in Somers' Grove, and Fay's and Johnson's Groves were also occupied with merry parties. The exercises throughout the day were well arranged.

JERSEY CITY.

The city authorities of Jersey City having made no provision for a celebration, beyond an appropriation for fire-works, the citizens were left to celebrate on their own account and in their own way. Great numbers left on every train, in the morning, for the remote regions of the "Jerseys;" others went to New-York to witness the parade, and hundreds of others departed by various ways on excursions innumerable. Those who remained listened all day to the popping and snapping of fire-crackers, torpedoes, pistols, &c., and the sober part of the community doubtless congratulated themselves that the Fourth of July comes but once a year. The day was ushered in by the firing of national salutes, ringing of church and fire bells, and the same was repeated at sunset. Two alarms of fire were rung in the afternoon, one at No. 54 York-street, in the third floor of a dwelling-house occupied by SARAH JOHNSON, but only resulted in the destruction of a feather-bed, and trifling damage to the building. A second alarm was sounded for No. 38 Newark-avenue, where the roof was slightly damaged. The fire-works in the evening were exhibited in six different places, two in each of the original divisions of the present Jersey City. At the corner of Varick and Grand streets, and at Hamilton Park in (old) Jersey City; at Oakland and Hoboken avenues, and at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Griffith-street in (old) Hudson City, and at Bergen-square and at Union-street in what was once Bergen. Large crowds were in attendance, and watched the spectacle with great pleasure. Several very fine pieces were exhibited at the Grand-street and Hamilton Park station. Throughout the day the public, and many private buildings had the American colors flying from flag-staffs on the roof.

HOBOKEN.

The glorious Fourth was ushered in in Hoboken by a salute from a section of the Hudson County Artillery, N. G. S. N. J. The boys were already awake, and the echo of the firing awoke every one else. At 11 A. M. the Caledonian Club paraded the streets in their Highland costume, and then proceeded to enjoy a picnic at Union Hill. In the evening fire-works were exhibited at Church Park to the delight and admiration of the unconsolidated inhabitants of Hoboken. The battalion of the First National Guard State of New-Jersey paraded under command of Major HALL.

At Union Hill, fire companies from New-Durham, West Hoboken, West New-York and Union Hill paraded in line. The town authorities followed the procession in carriages, and all had dinner at Mitchell Park, where a singing society furnished songs patriotic and convivial.

PATERSON.

The day was ushered in at Paterson by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. The Catholic societies formed in procession at 9½ A. M., and marched to the "Red Woods," headed by a New-York band, in the following order: St. Patrick, 225 members; St. John's, 125; Sons of Erin, 250; Cadets, 150, and the Sunday-school children, between 300 and 400.

THE PRESIDENT AT WOODSTOCK.

Celebration of the Fourth—Speeches by Gov. Woodford, Mr. Beecher, Gen. Butler, Gov. Hawley and the Russian Minister.

WOODSTOCK, July 4.—The day opened with a heavy fog and indications of rain. These were soon dispelled, however, and the atmosphere was clear, bright and pleasant, when at 7¼ A. M., the Presidential party started by special train from Hartford to this, the scene of the day's festivities. With the President were Gen. Porter, of his Staff; Gov. Jewell, Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gov. Hawley, Gen. Pleasonton, Hon. H. C. Cady, the Baron Catacazy, Russian Minister; Gen. Gorloff, Wm. N. Benjamin, C. A. Bowen, E. H. Robinson, Luther Kountze, A. Clark, and a half a dozen members of the Press. A large crowd had assembled at the railroad depot to witness the departure. No manifestation was made until the President had ascended the platform of the car, when Gov. JEWELL, addressing the assembly, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Allow me to present to you the President of the United States. Let us give him three cheers.

The cheers were given with the utmost enthusiasm. The President bowed his thanks, and the party entered the cars, and were soon en route to Woodstock, via the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, and the Norwich and Worcester Railroads.

ON THE WAY TO WOODSTOCK.

At Manchester, six miles from Hartford, the citizens turned out *en masse*, and the depot platforms, tops of cars and other prominent places were thronged with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the President, while a band discoursed strains suited to the occasion. The train stopped for a few moments, while Gov. JEWELL introduced President GRANT to the people, who received him with loud cheers. At Vernon a similar reception took place. Here, also, Baron CATACAZY was presented. At Willimantic the reception accorded was of an imposing and enthusiastic character. Gen. HAWLEY introduced the President, the people responding with cheers and shouts of welcome, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which evidences of appreciation were acknowledged on the part of the President by repeated bows. Gen. HAWLEY then introduced the Russian Minister, as the representative of a nation which had shown its sympathy with us through the dark days of our late war. Baron CATACAZY was received with cheers. He remarked aside to the President that the hearty welcome accorded everywhere to Gen. GRANT reminded him (the Baron) of the manner in which the Emperor of Russia is received by his people during his journeys through the Empire. At Baltic, a small village on the route, the train stopped for a few minutes. Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, was waiting at the station with a deputation, and welcomed the President, who was received with cheers by the crowd. Again the train sped onward at the rate of forty miles an hour, the geniality of the Presidential party increasing with the manifestations of enthusiastic welcome with which they were met on the journey. The Russian Minister expressed himself as particularly gratified with what he had so far seen during this, his first visit, to New-England. At Plainfield, the next place at which the train stopped, hundreds had assembled from every part of Windham County. The fact that the train was to stop ten minutes, and that an address was to be read here to the President, doubtless had something to do with drawing together so large a concourse of people. The reception was, as at other places, of a very enthusiastic character. The President having appeared on the platform and been introduced by Gov. JEWELL to Mr. CLEVELAND, and the latter read the following address and resolutions:

ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT: As Chairman of the General Committee of Reception, I have the honor of welcoming you and your distinguished suite within the borders and to the hospitalities of Windham County—a county in whose bosom rests the honored dust of PUTNAM, and LYON, and others, who fought for a free Government in the war of the revolution, and for its salvation and perpetuation in the late war of the rebellion; a county that has always been loyal to Democratic Puritan ideas, that spoke in the "Declaration of Independence" and in the "Fifteenth Amendment." We recall with pleasure and pride the fact that for nearly two hundred years Connecticut was the home of your Puritan ancestors. The people are assembling on this glorious day by tens of thousands to testify their gratitude to you, Sir, for the inestimable services you have rendered your country. May God bless you, Mr. President, and grant you wisdom and grace to lead this great people on to a still larger liberty, and a higher civilization. Again, in behalf of our citizens, we cordially welcome you and your friends to Windham County.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr. CLEVELAND then introduced the President to the people, who received him with round after round of cheers.

Gen. GRANT in response said:

I thank you for this reception accorded me this morning. I feel under great obligations to the people of Connecticut and Windham County for the kind reception they have given me. I have met a warm welcome throughout my entire journey through your State, and Windham County is no exception. I thank you for this reception and am glad to be here.

EN ROUTE AGAIN.

At this point the party was reinforced by Senator BUCKINGHAM and Mayor BLACKSTONE, and a deputation from Norwich, for whose accommodation an additional car was attached to the train. The train stopped a few moments at Danielsonville, where Gov. DYER, of Providence, joined the excursion. Here, as at all the towns along the route, men, women and children gathered about the cars, peering eagerly through the open windows, anxiously inquiring, "Where is the President?"

THE PROCESSION TO WOODSTOCK.

At 9:50 o'clock A. M. the train reached Putnam, where the party were to leave the railroad and proceed to Woodstock, some four miles distant, in carriages which were held in waiting. The usual crowd and the usual reception greeted the arrival. The President and party left the cars and entered their carriages, when a procession was formed. It was headed by two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, one from Putnam and one from Greenwich. After these, came the carriages containing the Presidential party and members of the Press. The route to Woodstock was by a road adorned throughout the whole distance with banners and festoons. The inhabitants, not only of the vicinity, but of distant towns in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, had turned out their hundreds, so that in this comparatively remote part of Connecticut there was presented a scene of enthusiasm and patriotism worthy of the occasion. Groups of citizens were gathered here and there along the route, and cheer after cheer resounded as the carriage containing the President passed by. Gen. GRANT rode the whole distance uncovered, and acknowledged the enthusiastic plaudits by bowing. The mottoes, "Welcome Grant," "Grant and Colfax," "We Have Peace," "Welcome to Old Woodstock," met the eye along the route. Every house was decorated and festooned. Arches extended across the road at intervals. At a handsome Catholic church on the outskirts of the village of Putnam, the congregation and school were formed in line by the roadside, the children all dressed in white. All greeted the President with hearty cheers. The procession halted a minute, when a pretty child in white was borne forward and presented the President a magnificent bouquet of flowers. This was the only actual stoppage on the route, though from time to time the procession halted momentarily to acknowledge the cheers of the people.

AT WOODSTOCK.

Arrived at Woodstock, the scene was an exceedingly animated one. Thousands of people had assembled, and vehicles of all descriptions stood by the wayside. The grounds were beautifully decorated with banners bearing the names of the leading Generals of the Union army and of the States and Territories of the Union. The procession wound its way into the ground, and the dust-stained Presidential party had a little time for rest and refreshment. Shortly after 1 o'clock the thousands around the village gathered together in a large tent erected on a common. The President and his party took their seats upon the platform. Senator BUCKINGHAM occupied the chair. On his right sat President GRANT, on whose right sat Rev. Mr. BEECH, pastor of the Congregational Church of Woodstock. To the left of the Chairman sat Baron CATAZAZY, Gen. GORLOFF, Gov. JEWELL, Gen. PLEASONTON and Gen. HAWLEY, and others. Behind the Russian Minister sat Ex-Gov. WOODFORD and Gen. BUTLER. Cheer upon cheer went up as the party took their places on the platform. Senator BUCKINGHAM briefly introduced the President, who was enthusiastically received. After music by the band, the Declaration of Independence was read. Then Senator BUCKINGHAM, with brief prefacing remarks, introduced Ex-Gov. WOODFORD, who spoke substantially as follows:

GOV. WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND CITIZENS: Grateful for the privilege of meeting you among the green hills and pleasant farms of the State wherein my fathers dwelt and died, and sensible of the distinguished presence in which I stand, let me, without further introduction, speak to you of the lessons which the occasion suggests. We meet as citizens of a free republic to celebrate our nation's birthday, to honor the memory of our patriot sires, to pledge anew our fidelity to fatherland and flag. I would speak to you then of our American citizenship, dignified by noble duties, burdened by solemn responsibilities.

THE LESSONS OF THE DAY.

After alluding to the sacrifices by which our independence was won and our national honor vindicated in later times, the speaker concluded as follows: "Independence Day comes to us now with fuller meaning and with holier joy than ever before. Since last this anniversary dawned, all the promises of the Declaration have been fulfilled, and our victories in arms have been crowned by the adoption of that amendment to the National Constitution which has removed the last stain of slavery, and which guarantees to all our citizens equal protection in their rights before the law, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Well may the bells ring out in jubilee. Well may the cannon respond with deep-voiced amen. Well may the people rejoice, and all the nations of the earth be glad together. At last the flag of the Great Republic protects no master and floats above no slave. At last the Declaration of 1776 is in exact harmony with the Constitution of 1870. At last the law is equal master over all, and the people stand gratefully before it, equal in their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With returning peace and established justice, I pray that there may come into all bosoms the spirit and the purpose of a nobler and more devoted loyalty. Chastened by the holy memories of this day, let us of the North deliberately take from our hearts all bitterness and unkind recollection of the past, and lay them as our peace offering on the altar of our common country. As we were victorious in battle, let us be magnanimous in victory. From every Southern heart let all lingering disloyalty be cast, and hand in hand, under the flag of our fathers, may we walk in the appointed ways of freedom and justice. Behind us lies one common heritage. Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Valley Forge and Yorktown belong to no State or section, but to all the land. The names of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, are precious household words from Maine to the Rio Grande. And the day shall come when, not only in the lowly cabin, but in the stateliest homes in all the Southern land, the patriotic purpose and the grand charity of the martyred LINCOLN's life shall be justly known and honored. The real interests of all this nation are to-day one. And that is a narrow wisdom and a false statesmanship which would seek longer in any manner to array section against section. Before us opens a future, whose possibilities of good for our children and for the oppressed of all the earth no man can in any just degree foretell. Chastened by the recollection of how grievously we have suffered as a people when we have sinned; encouraged by the recollection of how wondrously we have been led from our feeble infancy at Plymouth Rock to the development and power of this day, let us seek to know our responsibilities; let us seek, each in his place and sphere, to do our duty as citizens, praying that Heaven may always bless and shield from harm our flag and fatherland.

Mr. CLEVELAND read a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

SPEECH OF MR. BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

It was arranged that Gov. WOODFORD should make the main speech upon this occasion. I was expected to do something supplementary, but when it was understood that Gen. BUTLER was coming up here, Gov. WOODFORD and I put our heads together and concluded that we should put the burden of the speaking on him, [laughter] and we have conveyed to him this information, and he has prepared himself accordingly. [Great laughter.] He laughs himself as if to turn away the force of his remarks, but he will not dare say that on Saturday last he left New-York with us, and, after learning this fact, he sheered off home to make his preparation over Sunday. [Laughter.] I have no doubt it will answer the expectation of all assembled here on this occasion. Fellow-citizens, I am sorry for you; but there is one other party that suffers more, and that is he who is about to speak to you. We are all miserable together this afternoon. [Laughter.] We are gathered together upon our annual patriotic boasting day; we tell what great men our fathers were, and, as like begets like, we elegantly leave it to be inferred what sons our fathers had. [Great laughter.] We read again the Declaration of Independence as we keep the old Queen ANNE's firearms over the mantel-pieces of our chimney's to show what sort of guns our fathers shot, though it be fifty years past. So we exhibit again the old copy of the Declaration of Independence, which was good at the beginning, and was good at the end, and was good in the middle. But that was gone by long ago. What do you care and what do I care what our fathers suffered before they licked Great Britain? They settled all that long ago, and the only good of such rehearsal on this occasion is to hear it read by a good voice. As a historical document it is interesting. I expected to hear, and was not disappointed, some allusion made to the great conflict which has recently been concluded. After all, the fighting was the least part of that business. Although Gen. GRANT is here present, aching to make a speech, to you on the matter, [great laughter,] I have no doubt he thinks there was some fighting. Yet, after all, measure it as much as you please, make the diameter coequal with that of the earth's, and then double it, and it was the least part of all that was done in that great four years that elapsed; for, while we were fighting, this country was enabled to unfold an example, and to make a demonstration of Government which it never made before, and could not have been made except under some such pressure as that. Any yacht will stand weather when it is moored in New-York Harbor; put it out to sea where the tornado catches it, and then she is brought to her moorings, and she shows you how she is made and what stuff she is made of. So with a great people spread on a great continent, almost rather in abundance. Why shouldn't she be prosperous? Men said this is no test of republican Governments, and no test that its people were the greatest in the world, and its Government the greatest. There are two Governments in the world, the imperial and the democratic—everything between them being bastard. It is an experiment. I would not say that republicanism was not the best form of Government in the world, but it is the one that suits the American people, and I will not determine whether it would not be a better form of Government for monarchies than that they hold. When I spoke at London, in Exeter Hall, in 1863, on this subject, several Americans nudged me and said: "Explain how it is liberty-loving democrats are hob-nobbing with the Russian officers in New-York?" And my reply was: "I have found more sympathy from mankind for the enslaved, and more liberty in the heart of Russian Government, than I did in the heart of the English Government, which had its face against us in the attempt to emancipate the slaves. [Applause.] But I am not here this afternoon to make out a case for His Majesty the Emperor, I am to speak this afternoon for your majesties, the democrats; and I hold that the great conflict through which we have passed—the great ten years which is now rounding out and ripening itself has done a great deal more than to show we could overcome the South. That is the least. I am glad it has done that; that we were able to do it. I knew we should; we knew we should. I knew it for this reason: that this people are slow, cautious, mighty particular, and hard to get agoing, but like a huge heat of green hickory, when they get agoing nothing can put them out; and so we gained momentum daily as we went on. The South are more mercurial. They start quicker, and stop quicker. They charge we did not beat them, but wore them out. I take it so, for fighting means wearing out; and it does not mean merely the bayonet or the bullet, for there are a great many things besides to constitute war. But the great point is this: They were whipped and the Government was saved, and the great line of longitude that God put round about the North and South to hold them together was not snapped, and it will be one country unless we betray those principles on which unity depends. Of the few things which have been demonstrated by this conflict, one is that a democratic Government can contain all those great functions which have been supposed to be peculiarly the property of strong Governments. If there be one thing that a strong Government boasts of, that is law and the execution of law; for it must maintain order in the community. I point out the example of the States of the North; to more than twenty million of people convulsed with civil war, and who devoted themselves to the struggle of five years' duration; and I point the world to the example of the nation residing in peace, maintaining the structure of society, carrying on the mechanical arts, carrying forward education, and enlarging and developing benevolent operations. There never was a time when not only the unanimity of the Government was saved during such an intestine convulsion, but when so many farmers paid old mortgages, when so many debts were paid, when so many colleges founded new professorships, and so many shops were established for internal industry. More than that, it has shown strength favorable to armies. It was said that a republic might have militia-men, but it could not have a standing army, or expect to excel as a military Power. They are huge and strong, but their strength is so distributed that it cannot be concentrated. War means concentration of power, and therefore this Republic could not be a warlike nation. I refer you to any nation on the face of the globe, no matter how rich or extensive, who could in so short a time muster a million of soldiers as the North did, and nearly the same number in the South. When the people thus determine their laws they get them; when they determine their policy they carry it out, and when the people say war there is no other Government on the earth like a free popular Government to make an army, if you have the officers prepared. God forbid that old West Point should go down—that is your standing army. Put West Point down and you either become feeble or else you are obliged to enlist twenty thousand men to uphold the Government. Educate officers and you can dispense with the army, for it takes but a little time to discipline the men and put them into perfect organization. Educate the officers, or you must substitute for them a standing army. They are cheap, too. There is no body of men less warlike than military officers, [laughter;] therefore we are not in danger from them. I set out to make that sober, but I could not resist the temptation, though I do assure you I had not McCLELLAN in my thoughts. [Great laughter.] We have raised a million and a half of men, and never was an army better served, better clothed and handled and better organized, just so soon as they had learned to adapt their military education to the pattern of the magnitude of this continent. And three or four years such fighting as they experienced I hope never will again be seen in this land. The conflict that has been settled could not be avoided. But, methinks, there has been enough of bloodshed, and that the sacrifice made should stand for ages before God. Well, it was predicted loudly that just as soon as our army became disbanded there would be no earthly power to restrain the ambitious officers, and that there would be no peace from the disbanded soldiery who came home with the habits of the camp. As near as I can observe, it is certain that the camp spoiled a good many boys, and it is just as certain that the camp saved as many others. A great many went into the war good, and broke down under temptation and became bad, and came home scrrows to their friends; but it is just as true that there were hundreds and thousands of lame-limbed, purposeless boys, who went into that camp—their patriotism became fired even to their fingers' ends—and they came home citizens, of whom we should feel proud. And as to the demoralization of the army, the snow that melts on the hill-sides fails not to leave a freshet; nor is it possible for the storm which bursts over the mountains not to upturn banks and undermine some trees; but you are witnesses that in the disbandment of this army, in no city or county or town in these States was any complaint made that any one suffered by the incursion, or by the misconduct of our soldiers. [Cheers.] It is a testimony I desire to have borne over the world, that a million of American soldiers went back to the farm and shop, and no order of society, and not one law of the community tarnished by their return. It is a testimony they deserve. It is a testimony to the institutions under which they have had their training. It is said that a republican Government could never pay great debts. The bonds of such a Government could never be negotiated, and the people would not pay them if they did not like to be taxed. Well, I will admit that if you had studied, and got the devil to help you, (and he is a good student,) you could not have brought to bear on this American people a temptation that would be more trying. This Government was encumbered with a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, and, on its efforts to repay that debt, I looked with interest. I prophesied it would pay it. I have prophesied other things, and, let me say, that one-half of me is as good a prophet as you could find, and if you could bring up the other half, I would be better satisfied with myself. I was aboard at the time. I was aware of the people's willingness to pay a national debt incurred in maintaining the unity of the Government, and I had a personal interest in its fulfillment. And how is it now? I do not only declare that we have proved ourselves a great people, but I aver, take it man for man, that there is not such a wealth producing population on the globe as the American people. We make more money per head than any other people on the globe, and it will be joyful tidings to most of you when I say we shall continue to make it. We are a people to whom poverty is a spur, and it girds us up and makes us work harder. We have the ability and the heart to do it, and when this question was made the issue between the great political parties, and when every inducement was held out to repudiate it, this people with one voice, said the debt shall be paid, principal and interest to the uttermost farthing. [Applause.] It is the worst possible thing for a nation to have the reputation of dishonesty. It does not pay for a nation like ours, that wants money to build up a continent; and its reputation is dearer to it than that of the merchant. No people can bear to lose their reputation, and we less than any other, who want money as a loan. It is our plow, our saw and our locomotive, and we can't afford to lose the reputation of honesty. We have it, and we shall keep it. We have refused to repudiate our just obligations, expressed or implied, and we have received the benefit of our integrity and honesty. [Applause.] I am thankful for that expression of your approbation, but it is not what I expected. I expected to see you go wild. There is another matter which I think has been demonstrated by this conflict, and that is, that this nation is a peaceful nation as well as a warlike one. The capacity of war is in us, but the disposition of peace rules; and it ought to be known that great as our power is, we don't desire to infringe on the liberty of any other, or to circumscribe its freedom. God has given us enough, in all conscience. We have more than we can attend to, and more than we can give away. We want no more territory; we want to disturb no nation in their territory; we want the world to understand that we are at peace with Mexico and with Central America, and the West India Islands. I am at peace with Cuba, and I wish the Cubans would lick out those Spaniards. [Applause.] I would willingly do everything I could without violating the proper neighborhood of nations to attain that end. Gen. GRANT and I feel about alike on that subject. He would like to see that thing settled in the right way; but we don't see how our hands are to get into it. We want the world to understand this is no nation of freebooters. Filibustering has had its millenium. We say to England, which was disturbed at our magnitude, and wished to see us cut in two; and to France, who held the babe in one hand while England raised the sword to sever its head from its body, America wants no war. She will tolerate no foreign soldier on her soil, and she will put no soldiers on theirs. Peace for them—peace for us; for we hold that we have advanced in the life of nations to the period in which we are to share the higher grades of civilization with the nations of the earth. Let us educate the people, preserve the liberty of the people, consistently with the rights, one of the other; give full toleration in religion, give boundless freedom to commerce, freedom of thought, of sentiment, freedom of belief, freedom of trade, freedom everywhere, and that is abundantly sufficient for the wants of the world. I see a man carping there, (pointing to a man in the crowd,) and it puts me in peril. I will shut up. If I linger any longer, I shall give the untruth to what I said in the beginning about Gen. BUTLER, and I know already by advance that he is getting impatient at this long speech of mine; and, therefore, proud as I am to be associated with Gen. BUTLER on this platform, and joyful as I should be to stand on that platform he one day expects to reach, [laughter,] I do not think it is fair for me, as I have got a profession already and have got along pretty well in life, to stand in his way. I want him to have a fair hearing and a good chance, and I will stop now, although the most eloquent part of my speech was that which was yet to come. [Great cheering.]

Mr. BEECHER's speech being concluded, Senator BUCKINGHAM introduced, with some laudatory remarks of the Russian Government, Baron CATACAZY, the Russian Minister. Three cheers were given for the Imperial Government of Russia with enthusiasm, and the Russian Minister acknowledged the compliment by repeatedly bowing.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. BUTLER, who spoke as follows:

Met here to commemorate the birthday of the nation, it is fit to inquire how far the promise of its nativity, made in the declaration of human rights, this day read and renewed to so many millions of freemen, has been fulfilled in what is even now, we trust, but the very youth of its manhood. Our Government, born in revolution against a parent State and kingly power, founded by men who, in their own person or immediate ancestry, had fled from the oppressions and religious thraldom of other lands to establish for themselves freedom and equality of right in the savage wilds of a new world, required the very law of its existence to welcome as to an asylum whoever fleeing from tyranny and the exactions of arbitrary power should prefer liberty in exile to restraints at home; and, therefore, it became its very cardinal principle that whoever came to us as our fathers came here, should become a part of us, to share with us not only the benefits of our laws, but the power which enacts them. Thus an experiment in government was begun hitherto untried in the history of the world, and has been carried on with unparalleled success until we have peopled and brought under our control an area of the globe greater than ever occupied by any one Government, where all its subjects are amenable to the laws enacted by a central power, wherein all have a voice.

AMERICAN AND ROMAN CITIZENSHIP.

The peculiar individuality of our system, and which cannot be too carefully examined, is that with the extension of our powers and our civilization over this territory, we have also given to every man, from what land soever he comes and under whatsoever institutions he may have been reared, an equal part of the power that we possess of governing ourselves. Rome, from a peninsular city in ancient times, by her arms, her laws, her institutions and her civilization, covered every part of the then known world. As all magnitudes are to be judged of by comparison only, we may pause here to consider that, were all the countries conquered by Roman arms, or reduced to subjection by Roman power, arranged contiguously in compact form and placed in the center of our territory, one of our swift railroad trains with its palace cars, containing more of elegance and luxury of travel than the most sybaritic of the Roman Emperors ever dreamed of, must run at the rate of twenty-five miles the hour continu-

(*Continued on the Fifth Page.*)

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 89⅞; Ten-forties, 88⅛. Stocks firm. Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 114¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 96⅛@96⅜, and closed quiet at 96⅛@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 4.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 72f. 65c., and closed quiet at 72f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull and irregular. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 30th ult., since the last report, have been 180,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Corn, 30s. 9d. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet; Cheese, 65s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum dull.

LONDON, July 4.—SUGAR active, both on spot and afloat. Calcutta LINSEED quiet at 63s. 9d. LINSEED-OIL firmer, £31 05s.@£31 10s. ₱ ton. TURPENTINE easier at 30s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, July 4.—COTTON opened quiet, both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, July 4.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	July 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	July 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 7	New-York	Bremen.
Aleppo	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Maine	July 9	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 9	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

Rising Star	July 6	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	July 7	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	July 9	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the pier at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

A WAR OF RACES IS THREATENED.—Almond-eyed Celestials are swarming in Massachusetts, and the Sons of St. Crispin wax wroth thereat. The great hatter, however, fears no opposition. KNOX is actually at the head of fashionable affairs, and beyond the reach of rivals. Each of his hats is a brilliant illustration of the æsthetic in art, and his customers are beyond computation. The silk, straw, felt, canvas and other Summer styles of head-gear now on exhibition at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are attracting universal attention and numberless purchasers.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 4—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Eugene Cushman, Mrs. Emily Cushman, Henry C. Whipple, John A. Titcomb, Mrs. J. A. Titcomb, Jules Vancompt, Mme. Vancompt, Charles Duping, Wm. Rackham, Mrs. H. Jones, Miss Clara Jones, Rev. S. Francis Dunham, Wm. J. Best, Mrs. M. Best, Miss Maggie L. Best, Walter M. E. Best, Charlotte A. Best with nurse, John Powell, Miss M. Case, Henry Lambert, Rev. Dr. L. Merrill Miller, Mrs. S. Miller, Mrs. E. S. Egbert, Rumsey Miller, Chas. G. Egert, Lydia Rumsey, John B. Amber, Jr.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bixford, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cuckendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Finney, Mrs. Leahman, Miss Leahman, Master Leahman, Miss Waugh, Miss Hutchinson, A. Lumley, A. Miller, J. Campbell, W. Chittick, James Howland, Mr. Halin, and 6 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4:34 | Sun sets...... 7:34 | Moon sets. 12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12:07 | Gov. Island...12:56 | Hell Gate. 2:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans June 27 and the Bar 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 30th, 9½ A. M., off Carysfort signaled steam-ship Bienville, 11¼, steam-ships Sherman and St. Louis bound S.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 23, via Queenstown 24, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship N. & E. Gardner, (of Yarmouth,) Journeay, Cardiff, 32 ds., with railway iron to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage and had rough weather.

Bark Lindesnaes, (Nor.,) Olsen, Shields, 57 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had heavy W. and S. W. gales throughout.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to J. Lorillard. July 3, Cape Henry bearing W. by S. 50 miles, signalized bark Jas. E. Ward, hence for Galveston.

Bark Aleppo, (of Greenock,) Fleming, Colombo 98 ds., with coffee, &c., to Arnold, Sturges & Co.—vessel to Baxter & Co. Crossed the equator May 24, in lon. 28; had light N.E. trades to 26th ult., since light winds.

Bark Galathea, (Nor.,) Vogt, Cardiff 60 ds., with railway iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; has been 17 ds. from there, with light variable winds.

Bark Kolga, (N. G.,) Peterson, Iquique 95 ds., with nitrate of soda to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn May 3; crossed the equator June 8, in lon. 39; had light, variable weather.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Suwanee, Simpson, St. Croix 16 ds., with molasses and rum to E. T. Smith & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Christian IX., (Danish,) Sonne, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator June 9, in lon. 32; had fine weather.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Henderson, Gaboon, W. C. A. 47 ds., with wood, ginger, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co. Crossed the equator June 7, in lon. 41. Had moderate weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Harris, Portland, Ct., for Albany.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Tickler, Hays, George's Banks, with fish to Jno. Comstock.

Schr. Gun Rock, Bangs, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Montana, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Ellis, Dennis, with fish to J. A. Stetson & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Elm City, Kerr, Norwich for Newburg.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, Norwich.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis.

Schr. Susan, Sears, Boston.

Schr. Compromise, Barlow, Portland.

SAILED—Ship Springfield, for Melbourne.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—Arr. schr. W. H. Hilles, from Boston. Sailed schrs. J. Baxter, for Boston; A. Pitman for Chisolm's Island; Watauga for a northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July. 4.—Arr. brig Adeone from Rio for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 4.—Arr. ship Uncle Joe, from Callao for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Mary M. Bird, from Callao; brig Aquidnack, from Havana; Francis, from Maguez: Glance, from Rio: bark G. Palmer, from St. Thomas; brig Faustina, from the West Indies; schr. Sophia, from San Andres.

Passed out—Steamer Cuba, bark Maintow, brigs Harry, Romance, Magdali, schr. Ada F. Whitney.

Spoken.

June 24, lat. 40 26, lon. 59 21, spoke bark Annie Kiudal, steering E.

June 29, lat. 32, lon. 67, spoke ship City of Brooklyn, from Callao for New-York.

April 16, spoke bark Blencathra, (Br.,) from Colombo for Sandy Hook, for orders.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port at 10 P. M. yesterday.

LONDON, July 4.—Advices from China announce that the first tea-ships of the season, the Erlking and Diomed, sailed from Woosung June 8.

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of San Francisco, CALIFORNIA,

THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870.

Tickets of admission, $5 each, (currency.)

Treasurer..................The Bank of California

During the entertainment the sum of $500,000 United States Gold Coin will be returned to the holders of tickets by the distribution, by chance, of the following GIFTS:

	Gold.		Gold.
1 Gift of	$100,000	1 Gift of	11,000
1 Gift of	50,000	1 Gift of	10,000
1 Gift of	25,000	1 Gift of	9,000
1 Gift of	20,000	1 Gift of	8,000
1 Gift of	19,000	1 Gift of	7,000
1 Gift of	18,000	1 Gift of	6,000
1 Gift of	17,000	1 Gift of	5,000
1 Gift of	16,000	1 Gift of	4,000
1 Gift of	15,000	1 Gift of	3,000
1 Gift of	14,000	1 Gift of	2,000
1 Gift of	13,000	1 Gift of	1,500
1 Gift of	12,000		

10 Gifts,	$1,000 each	$10,000
20 Gifts,	750 each	15,000
20 Gifts,	500 each	10,000
30 Gifts,	400 each	12,000
50 Gifts,	300 each	15,000
50 Gifts,	200 each	10,000
425 Gifts,	100 each	42,500
628 Gifts in all		$500,000

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City, and County officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES, Vice-President.
WM. C. RALSTON, Treasurer.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment, and making the distribution of the Gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of tickets to which Gifts may be awarded will receive the same on presentation of such tickets or coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees at their office, No. 318 California-st., San Francisco.

Non-residents can collect through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Sale of tickets commenced June 1. Over one-half have been sold and delivered in twenty working days. The distribution will take place promptly as announced.

In order to supply the Atlantic States' demand, tickets will be offered for sale in New-York for a limited time, and may be had, with circulars giving full particulars, at the following places:

P. C. DEVLIN, No. 2 Wall-st.
DELMONICO'S, Fifth-av. and 14th-st.
VICTOR GIRANDY, No. 815½ Broadway.
READING-ROOM, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
TICKET OFFICE, Grand Hotel.

Orders by mail, with remittance, addressed to DORE & PETERS, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

A liberal discount will be allowed to parties purchasing to sell again. California bankers and merchants residing in New-York, or any visitor from the Pacific coast, will certify to the integrity of this enterprise, and of the management.

DORE & PETERS,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 23. Business Agents.

ZEPHYR UNDER-GARMENTS,

FOR HOT WEATHER,

cheaper than ever, at

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR'S,

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BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted

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INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY 7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS.

THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF twenty-seven miles saved in distance, and about one hour in the time between the Metropolis of New-England and the Metropolis of the Nation, cannot be overestimated.

THE AIR-LINE ROAD, FIFTY-TWO MILES IN length, running between New-Haven and Willimantic, in Connecticut, forms the connecting link in the Grand Through Route between New-York and Boston.

THE ROAD IS NEARLY COMPLETED TO Middletown, which is about the centre of the line.

OF THE UNFINISHED PORTION, BETWEEN Middletown and Willimantic, about twenty miles are graded, and the iron-work for bridges and viaducts is well under way.

THE UTMOST CARE IS USED IN THE CONstruction of the road, the projectors aiming to make it the most substantial, thoroughly-built, and safest road in the country.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,

SECURED BY A LIEN ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE ROAD, present a safe, convenient, attractive, and profitable investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.

THIS DESERVEDLY POPULAR SECURITY possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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26,803 CURES OF VARIOUS DISEASES IN EIGHT MONTHS.

A success unparalleled in the history of medicine.

Send for illustrated [illegible] Address Prof. J. W. SCOTT & [illegible], Nos. 6 and 8 University-place, New-York City.

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The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by JANES & KIRKLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.